"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,280 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 80⅝; corn, 29½; cotton, 7¾.

FOREIGN.—The President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies has begged Señor Sagasta to persuade the Liberals to reattend the sittings of the Cortes, but he declined. Henry Labouchère has apologized to former Secretary Harris of the South Africa Company for the charges of conspiracy which were published in Truth. A crowd of poor people, expecting that Consul General Lee would distribute relief, gathered in Havana, but were dispersed by the police. France's wheat area is largely reduced compared with last year's. Herr von Tausch's trial was continued in Berlin, and von Luetzow, the principal witness, proposed to consult his counsel as to whether he ought not to make a clean breast of everything.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Elisha Dyer of Providence was sworn into office as Governor of Rhode Island in Newport.

The Republican County Committee met in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night and elected Congressman L. E. Quigg its Chairman, to succeed Edward Lauterbach. There were only two votes against Mr. Quigg.

A conference called by the Committee on Labor of the Citizens' Union was held at Cooper Institute last night. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford and James Reynolds were the principal speakers. Representative wage earners were present.

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Charles Kemble Hillyard, a lawyer, living in Brooklyn, shot and killed his son on Monday, and then took his own life.

Page 3.

John L. McLaurin was appointed United States Senator by Gov. Ellerbe at Columbia, S. C., yesterday to succeed the late Senator Earle.

Canada's Minister of Finance, Fielding, outlined the changes he intended to make in the tariff resolutions before the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association opened at Wissahickon Heights, Penn., yesterday, and will continue during five days.

W. F. Mittman, a dancing master, killed himself in the Chicago Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday. He first shot himself and then jumped thirteen stories into the street. A letter in his pocket said that his wife had wrongfully accused him.

Henry Bauer and Carl Nold, who were concerned in the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, in 1892, at the time of the strike in Homestead, were released from the Riverside Penitentiary, Penn., yesterday, having served four years and three months of a five-year sentence.

The tariff debate was opened in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who made a statement in support of the pending bill on behalf of the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Vest of Missouri criticised the bill severely, but said it was not the intention of the Democratic Senators to make any factious opposition to it.

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The President yesterday nominated Edwin H. Conger of Iowa for Minister to Brazil and Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke to be a Major General.

There were several fights among the striking tailors and one attempt at suicide. Many of the strikers are threatened with eviction because unable to pay rent.

The Permanent Committee on Arbitration appointed by the National Conference held in Washington in April, 1896, has issued a statement in regard to the rejection of the treaty by the Senate.

Page 5.

The cup offered by the Ninth Regiment to the company making the best showing at Creedmoor was won yesterday for the third time by Company A.

The case against Walter Cummings, Captain of the Glenmore Wheelmen, charged with assault for having ridden down a child in the street, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Worth, in Brooklyn.

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Roland Reed, the actor, and his associate plaintiffs, have won their suit against the Southern Railway for damages. Roland Reed is awarded $2,000; he asked for $10,000.

The decision reached on the civil service law by Mayor Wurster and the heads of the Brooklyn departments has proved gratifying to the Civil Service Commissioners.

James Raymond, whose body was found off Randall's Island, was the tenth member of his immediate family to be drowned, and frequently predicted the manner of his own death.

The Cuban League has issued an appeal to the American people to subscribe $1,000,000, promising that this sum will assure Cuba's independence. Bonds are to be issued to be sold at 50 cents on the dollar.

The Raines law was bitterly denounced at a meeting of the Independence Hall Democracy, which was held in Cooper Union last night. It was condemned as an invasion of the personal rights of citizens.

The sale at auction of the library of Charles W. Frederickson was continued yesterday by Bangs & Co. The highest priced volumes were a folio of the works of Michael Drayton, which brought $250, and a copy of the poems of Keats, for which $300 was paid.

President McKinley has decided to wait until Consul General Lee is heard from before he adopts further steps for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. Gen. Lee has called a meeting of the other Consuls at Havana to-day to consider the situation.

The trial of H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, for refusing to answer the questions of the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, was begun in Washington. Senators Gray, Lindsay, and Lodge testified. It appears to be that the defense will try to prove that the main question that Mr. Havemeyer refused to answer was put by Senator Allen, individually, and not by the committee.

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President McCord made an address at the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange.

Religious services in memory of Theodore A. Havemeyer were held yesterday in Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburg.

Charles F. Green, a retail stamp clerk in the General Post Office, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement.

There was a house warming yesterday at the opening of the new home of the New York Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters, at 48 Henry Street.

It was announced yesterday that the burglary insurance department of the United States Casualty Company has been discontinued as unprofitable.

With the aid of an electrical probe a bullet was located in the brain of a Bellevue Hospital patient Monday and successfully removed.

Mrs. Katharine Peltier of 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street was stricken with apoplexy and died yesterday afternoon in the office of her attorney, A. R. Lightfoot, 40 Wall Street.

Testimony was heard yesterday in defense of Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army. His testified and several others of the Army as well as outsiders who praised the all-night service of April 13. The taking of testimony was completed.

Men and women Friends held business sessions jointly at their yearly meeting yesterday, which is a departure from early Quaker customs. Reports on the work of the society in behalf of various reforms were received and discussed. A little debate occurred on the subject of vivisection.

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QUIGG ELECTED CHAIRMAN

Only Two Votes Cast Against Mr. Platt's Choice in the Republican County Committee.

LEXOW MAKES HIS SUBMISSION

There Were Some Dissentient Voices—Mr. Quigg Asserts that a Republican Must Lead the Opposition to Tammany, Otherwise He Is Conciliatory.

Lemuel Ely Quigg was elected President of the Republican County Committee, to succeed Edward Lauterbach, last night. Frank H. Platt, son of the Senator, placed Mr. Quigg in nomination.

The opposition which Charles K. Lexow and James L. Stewart began against Mr. Quigg last Thursday night melted like snow under a Summer sun. Two negative votes from the Sixth Assembly District were all that were counted against Mr. Quigg on the roll call. Other delegates from that district sought to vote against him, but they were barred from so doing because they had not paid their dues.

As soon as Mr. Quigg had been elected he made a speech, in which he took practically the same grounds that Senator Platt did in his recent manifesto. He wants a fusion ticket in the Greater New York campaign next Fall, but he wants it to be headed by a Republican for Mayor.

Vice President Bidwell called the County Committee to order in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock. In the seats of delegates there were many office holders who have not had seats in the County Committee for two years. The recent amendment to the constitution let them in, just as it let Mr. Quigg in. Postmaster Van Cott and Subway Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton were among the office holders who sat as delegates last night. National Committeeman Gibbs was the floor manager of the night's proceedings. After Vice President Bidwell had explained that the business before the meeting concerned the resignation of Mr. Lauterbach, which had been laid upon the table last Thursday night, Mr. Gibbs moved that it be taken from the table. After this was carried, Mr. Gibbs moved that the resignation of Mr. Lauterbach be accepted. "Every member of this committee," said Mr. Gibbs, "knows that Mr. Lauterbach has positively refused to reconsider his resignation." The resignation was accepted.

Frank Platt Nominates Quigg.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Platt, who is a delegate from the Nineteenth Assembly District, Mr. Quigg's district, then arose and said: "In behalf of the delegates in this committee from the Nineteenth Assembly District, I move that Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg be chosen as President of this committee."

There was great cheering. Half a dozen men sought to get the floor. Mr. Bidwell recognized Charles K. Lexow, only recently the leader of the opposition to Quigg. Mr. Lexow said that he indorsed the nomination of Mr. Quigg. "I want to explain my attitude," said Mr. Lexow. "I was one of those who requested that a caucus be held upon this matter. Why the request for this caucus was ignored I know not. We have held caucuses to determine who should be a subpoena server in the District Attorney's office."

Mr. Gibbs Interrupts.

"I rise to a question of information," thundered Mr. Gibbs, interrupting.

"Give him a show! Give him a show!" "Sit down, Lexow!" "Sit down Gibbs!" were only a few of the remarks that came from the crowd in the rear of the hall. "We are going to have order here!" shouted Mr. Bidwell, hammering away with his gavel. "What is your point, Mr. Gibbs?"

"I object to any gentleman stating what he learned in a private caucus."

"Lexow, Lexow! Gibbs, Gibbs!" yelled the crowd in the rear. Mr. Lexow, proceeding, spoke of the importance of the local campaign and the necessity of having the right kind of a man for President. He said that the matter should have been considered in caucus. "I will contend for this principle hereafter," said Mr. Lexow, "regardless of those who threaten and of those I fear not."

Mr. Lexow concluded by moving the selection of Mr. Quigg, "because our great leader (Mr. Platt) has selected him." He also said that he hoped that the Republicans would be able to "pick the blossoms in November."

Abraham Gruber's Remarks.

Abraham Gruber then took the floor to second Mr. Quigg's nomination. He was vociferously called to the platform.

Representing the Twenty-first District, he said that his district did not say "The King is dead, long live the King." He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Lauterbach, who was not present to hear the eulogy. Then he spoke of the "matchlesss, young, vigorous, determined leader, Lemuel E. Quigg," who would keep his white plume unsullied in the City Convention.

Postmaster Van Cott tried to get the Chairman's eye, but failed. Otto Irving Wise moved the election of Mr. Quigg by acclamation. Everybody voted yea but two delegates from the Sixth District, who shouted "No! No!" emphatically. "I don't believe those who voted no are members of the committee," declared Mr. Gruber.

"I beg to differ with you; my name is on the roll," shouted back one of the protestants.

Then the roll call was ordered on the election of Mr. Quigg, and Delegates Morasca and Diaz, from the Sixth District, voted "No."

"You have not called all the names of delegates from the Sixth," said one of the men from that district.

"They have not been called because those who have not paid their dues are not entitled to vote," said Secretary Manchester.

"That's the first time a poor man was denied the right to vote in this city," said the delegate.

"Put him out! put him out!" cried some of the delegates.

"I would like to see you try it," said the man from the Sixth.

Charles H. Murray, the ex-Police Commissioner, and Louis F. Payn's friend, is supposed to control the Sixth District. Mr. Murray was not present last night. Mr. Payn's following in the County Committee was not in evidence. When Mr. Lexow voted for Quigg a man in the rear shouted: "It's hard, ain't it, Charley?" James L. Stewart voted very quietly for Quigg.

Acting President Bidwell declared that 173 votes had been cast for Quigg and two against him. A huge floral horseshoe, sent in by the Firemen's Benevolent Association, was carried to the stage. There was great cheering. Frank H. Platt, Abraham Gruber, and Charles K. Lexow escorted Mr. Quigg to the platform.

Mr. Quigg's Speech.

He was liberally cheered. He did not refer to the opposition which had been made to him, or to the part that Mr. Payn had taken in it. Mr. Quigg said that he would always seek to promote the public welfare and the interests of the Republican Party. He praised Mr. Lauterbach, and said "his courage and his resources have succeeded with your support in rendering ours the strongest political organization that has ever existed in this city." After asking the aid of the committee in his work Mr. Quigg said:

"Nobody can doubt that it is the prime duty of every voter who believes in pure government as against corrupt government, wise government as against profligate and senseless government, equitable government as against grossly unjust and discriminating government; who believes that laws should be respected and public order enforced; who abhors the vicious and dangerous doctrines that are grouped under the name of Bryanism, to spend his days and nights from now until Nov. 2 in efforts to defeat the Tammany candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York."

Mr. Quigg admitted that there was a difference of opinion as to how this should be done. "No word or act of mine," said Mr. Quigg, "shall be permitted to give just offense to any citizen who hopes to see such a result from the Republican convention as will compel the co-operation against Tammany of every voter who, from any point of view, would deplore the success of the Tammany ticket.

Wants a Republican Mayor.

"The candidate who defeats Tammany Hall in the municipal election next November must draw his support almost entirely from the voters who gave their suffrages to President McKinley and Gov. Black. This fact is not to be questioned, and from it there are two deductions equally indisputable. The first is that the leader in the fight against Tammany must be a Republican, and such a Republican as will command the full support of his party, and the second is that any attempt to dissipate the forces which in two successive State elections and in a National election as well have prevailed against Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street, and to create new forces on new issues, is experimental and dangerous. The majority by which our victory was achieved in 1896 was only 10 per cent. of the total vote. It was sufficient, but it is not a majority out of which a new party can be created to act independently of the Republican Party, and those who advocate that policy so plainly invite disaster that they must not expect to escape the charge of intending disaster. The position of the Republican Party is plain and easily understood. It has been declared by the leader under whose guidance we have won so many victories.

Mr. Quigg Becomes Conciliatory.

"It was not within his contemplation, we may be sure, that so noble a city, with so splendid a destiny, should be handed over to the tender mercies of an association of political brigands. Nor can the policy of the Republican Party lead to such a misfortune. It is a policy founded in the experience of many campaigns, successful and unsuccessful. It does not intend an arrogant disregard of the rights and opinions of those voters more or less identified with the Democratic Party who are disposed to resist Tammany Hall. Still less would it offer causeless offense to that Republican opinion which, not wholly in sympathy with our organization, is, nevertheless, valorous and sincere. It seeks the active support of every man who prefers the good government of an upright and able Republican to the bad government of a Tammany Democrat, and it will aim to consolidate all such voters in the true spirit of friendly association. And I warn all persons who think they have a mission to perform in connection with this campaign that if there is not a complete union of all the possible elements of opposition to the Tammany ticket the responsibility will be fixed where it belongs, and it will not belong to the Republican Party or its organization."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Quigg announced that he was going to Washington at once, but that he would be back on Monday, and would be on duty at the headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue during the campaign. Mr. Gibbs went to Washington last night with Mr. Quigg. Mr. Lauterbach will also be in Washington to-day. But they all insist that there is to be no conference with Senator Platt.

SIXTEEN FISHERMEN LOST.

Swallowed Up in a Fog on the Fishing Grounds Off Newfoundland—Belonged in Provincetown, Mass.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 25.—Of the nineteen men of this town who sailed last week on the schooner Joseph E. Johnson for the fishing ground, on the Western Bank, so-called, which lies off Sable Island and about 200 miles off the Nova Scotia coast, only three came back on the schooner when she rounded the point this morning with her flag at half mast. The other sixteen men are still adrift in their dories off the Western Bank, have found watery graves, or, happily, have been picked up by passing vessels.

All sixteen put off from the schooner early Friday morning. Fog three hours later swallowed them up, and when three days later it lifted, no trace of the men could be discerned from the masthead of the schooned. Capt. Brier and two men brought the schooner into port to-day.

The missing men are Joseph Enos, John Caton, Frank Joseph, Joseph Frad, Joseph G. Miles, Frank Veara, August Frates, Manuel Souza, Jesse Cabral, George Silveira, Augus Lima, Frank Delgoda, Joseph Bretano, Frank Alver, Joseph Rose, and Henry P. Silver.

As to the probability of the men being picked up, it is acknowledged that steamers during this portion of the year take a more southerly course to avoid the ice, so that the men when last seen were some distance north of the so-called steamer lane. That another fisherman may have rescued them seems to be more probable.

ANOTHER REINHARDT HEIR.

Former Mayor Reardon of Ocala, Comes in for $5,000,000.

OCALA, Fla., May 25.—There is great excitement over the announcement made last night that former Mayor John G. Reardon was an heir to the great Reinhardt estate. His wife's father was the only brother to the founder of that fortune, and now the estate is to be divided.

Reardon's wife's father, David Reinhardt, was the first man to start the move toward building the Great Union Pacific, and his letters and papers upon the subject are preserved in Washington. He was killed by accident there some years ago. The other brother, Phillip, started a great Japan trade in Holland, and when he died ten years ago, the estate was over $20,000,000. It has been tied up on account of legal fights of false heirs, &c., and Reardon has just received word that the matter is settled, and that the American heirs now come in. They are scattered over Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and one resides in the West, either in Illinois or Missouri. Reardon is a leading attorney, and is a well-known State politician. His share will be nearly $5,000,000.

NEW REGISTERED LETTER LAW.

Postal Authorities in Chicago Look for an Increase in Business.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Postal authorities here look for an increase in the registered letter business when the new registry law goes into effect July 1.

The law provides that no greater sum than $10 be paid as indemnity for the loss of any registered letter, and claimants must prove conclusively that the letter contained at least that amount.

Heretofore the Government has not been responsible for those letters, but employes who were responsible for losses of this kind, in many cases, have been required to make them good.

DOG PREVENTS A BURGLARY.

Warning of Robbers at Burlington, N. J., Given by His Bark.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 25.—A dog owned by John Boer saved the Post Office at Riverside from being robbed early this morning by burglars supposed to have come from Philadelphia. Shortly after 2 o'clock Boer was awakened by his dog barking furiously and pulling at his chain. He got up and upon looking out of a window saw a party of men breaking into the Post Office building.

Boer fired into the gang, but the shot went wild. The town was aroused by the report and gave pursuit to the thieves, but they made good their escape. It is supposed they got away on a fast freight train which was passing at the time. They left their tools behind. About two weeks ago the railroad depot was broken into and robbed, and a number of private houses met the same fate.

Fatal Gunning Accident Near Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 25.—Elzer Murray, son of George Murray, a well-known Georgia farmer, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon. He and his brother went to the river near their home, in Rome, late in the afternoon to put in some set hooks for fishing. Elzer attempted to hand a loaded gun to his brother, keeping the muzzle turned toward himself. He slipped and fell, and the gun was discharged into his body.

Languor, dull headache, and constipation are removed by Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, 50c. and $1. —Adv.

LEVEE BREAKS AT EL PASO.

Over 120 Homes Swept Away by the Overflow of the Rio Grande—the City in Danger.

EL PASO, May 25.—The levee broke, and the flood waters of the Rio Grande rushed through the city at 1 o'clock this morning. The levee which broke was on the bank of the canal on Stanton Street. The river had reached its highest point since 1891. In a few minutes a large force of men were at work trying to check the angry waters with sacks filled with sand, but a second break above backed up the water on the workmen, and they were compelled to retire.

The Texas and Pacific Railway, realizing that hundreds of families were being driven from their homes, backed in a large number of empty freight cars for the accommodation of the homeless. Not less than 120 homes were swept away, and to-night several hundred men were at work on a new levee.

They threw up an embankment on Third Street to try to check the water, which is running over one of the International Street Railway bridges. The crash of the walls of houses as they crumble and fall is mingled to-night with the cries of frightened women and children who are driven from their homes.

People residing in the lower part of the city are leaving their homes and moving to the foothills of Mount Franklin. Several hundred families are now housed in freight cars standing in the water. Should the improvised levee on Stanton Street break to-night, the water will flood the business portion of the city.

The ringing of the fire bells this morning saved the lives of many people who were asleep, ignorant of their danger.

PRESBYTERIANS NOT TO SELL.

General Assembly Votes to Keep the Property at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 25.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day settled two important questions. The first was not to sell its building in New York and the second to have only one Secretary of home missions. The latest echo of the controversy over Dr. Briggs and the Union Seminary came up in the report of the Judicial Committee, which extended to all Presbyteries the order to exclude students of that seminary from their care. It was apparent that few Commissioners knew what they were voting upon, as the matter came up on appeal from some unnamed action of the Synod of New York, the name of the case alone being given.

When the matter of the Presbyterian Building at New York was taken up several speeches were made under the five-minute limitation, and then the floor was granted to Dr. Withrow. He said that many things had been charged against the committee of which he was Chairman, and proceeded to enumerate them.

A motion to lay the minority report and all substitutes on the table was promptly carried by an immense majority. The question of the adoption of the majority report, which did not favor the sale of the building, was put to a rising vote, and only two Commissioners were seen to be on their feet, one a minister who ducked down too quickly to be recognized and the other an Elder who was so dazed by his loneliness that he stood longer than his nimble fellow-Commissioner. The result was celebrated by singing the Doxology.

Rule to Govern Legacies.

As a sort of compromise measure the following rule was introduced and adopted to govern the action of boards:

"When any board receives a legacy, the use of which is not indicated in the will of the testator, the funds shall either be used for current work or invested in accordance with laws providing for the care of trust funds in the State where the board is located. But if not so used they shall be held until the General Assembly approves of some different use other than that which the board may propose to make."

At this point John Wanamaker took the moderator's chair, and parliamentary confusion began. Dr. Kane, Chairman of the Important Committee on Home Missions, took the floor on its report, and moved the adoption of the first resolution, which directed that the work of the board be committed to one Secretary instead of two as heretofore. As soon as it was seconded, the motion was put without opportunity for debate, and declared carried.

The other recommendations to the meeting as to administration were speedily passed. The first referred to the making of appropriations for each year, which were directed to be made on the basis of average receipts for several years. The board was directed to avoid debt, and, if incurred, to pay the same from the assets of the succeeding year. The Assembly was evidently tired of the debate and wanted these matters disposed of.

Home missions again occupied the attention of the Assembly in the evening at a popular meeting. Dr. John Hall of New York presided and delivered an address. Other addresses were made by Dr. George L. Spining of New Jersey, Dr. H. A. Baird of Montana, and the Rev. S. B. Rush of California.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Hall mentioned the satisfaction he felt over the result of the vote on the Presbyterian building this afternoon. He also expressed hope that soon there would be union effected between this and other branches of the Presbyterian family, including the Southern churches. His remarks were greeted with applause.

Permission was granted to-day to the Synod of New York to change the name to the Synod of New York and New England as soon as the necessary legislation can be secured. Applause greeted the announcement that the grant for a Roman Catholic chapel at West Point had been declared illegal by the Attorney General, himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

RHODE ISLAND'S INAUGURAL.

Elisha Dyer and His Associates Sworn into Office—A Holiday with Its Usual Festivities.

NEWPORT, May 25.—Elisha Dyer of Providence was inaugurated to-day "Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations for the year ensuing."

The day as usual, was made a holiday, but the weather, however, was not all that had been hoped for. While there was no rain, the sky was overcast, and the streets were wet and muddy.

The outgoing Governor and State officials proceeded under military escort from their hotel to the State House, where, at 10 o'clock the new State Government was organized.

J. Edward Studley was chosen Speaker of the House and Raymond G. Mowry and Thomas Z. Lee clerks, and Eugene F. Warner Clerk of the Senate.

The two branches of the Legislature then assembled in grand committee, to count the votes for State officers cast at the election last April, and then a recess was taken until mid-afternoon.

At the afternoon session, the result of the ballot was announced, Gov. Elisha Dyer and his associates were sworn in, and the usual pleasant interchange of courtesies between the old and the new Executive followed.

The new Governor was escorted to the Hotel Aquidneck. As the Governor retired at that point a parting salute ended the official programmme. The private festivities and merrymaking, however, continued during the afternoon and evening.

WAREHOUSE BILL PASSED.

Victory for Messrs. Armour and Counselman in the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—The Warehouse bill was passed by the House this afternoon by a vote of 101 to 27. This is a signal victory for Mr. Armour, Mr. Counselman, and the other owners of big grain warehouses who were back of the measure. It has passed the Senate and is up to the Governor.

THE HUNTING OF M'CLURG

Monday Night Adventures of a Squad of the New Jersey National Guard.

ESTIMATES OF PRECIPITATION

Sought a Delinquent Private with All Due Diligence and Acquired a Great Quantity of Moisture and Military Experience.

The State of New Jersey is shy one martial son. Her National Guard has been depleted to the extent of Private Harry McClurg of Company A, First Battalion, Fourth Regiment, and the hunting of him interested Jersey City yesterday.

The annual inspection of the battalion occurred on Monday evening at the regimental armory, Bergen Avenue and Church Street. Company A has for seven years reported at every inspection 100 per cent. of its men present. Monday evening, Capt. Bumsted of that company was surprised and angered by finding a deficiency, which consisted of McClurg. He immediately detailed six men, fully armed, equipped, and uniformed, under Corp. Pansing, to find the absentee and bring him in.

The detail consisted of the Corporal and Privates Dobb, Metz, Duncan, Du Roude, Ackerman, and Livingston. Its members consulted together gleefully and decided that they wouldn't do a thing to McClurg. They thought it would be great fun to drag him out of bed. They even spoke of tying him, and considered how he would squirm from an occasional prod with a bayonet.

An Official Report Refuted.

The official weather report records the precipitation of moisture for Monday night at eight-tenths of one inch. The members of the McClurg squad said yesterday they could not tell how that could be, because the barrels of their guns are less than half an inch in diameter inside, and each contained something more than fourteen inches of rain water. On this basis they figured the precipitation at twenty-eight inches, and claim that Monday night in Jersey City broke every record since the deluge which started the first traveling menagerie.

There is a large mudhole near the armory, and the squad, emerging into black darkness, went into this at a quick step and filled all their shoes with loblolly. Before they had marched two blocks the men were consoling themselves, with true soldierly spirit, with the reflection that it would be impossible for them to get any wetter than they then were.

When they had gone three quarters of a mile toward McClurg's house, however, Private Du Ronde was heard to gasp a cry for help.

"I'm d-drownd-ed," he said feebly.

Thought He Was Sandbagged.

His comrades felt their way to him and applied first-aid-for-the-injured principles. When Private Du Ronde had partly recovered he stated that he had also been sandbagged by some unknown miscreant. He thought it might be McClurg, conducting guerrilla warfare and picking off the squad one at a time. A timely flash of lightning showed that a moisture-laden branch of a tree overhanging the sidewalk and whipped by the fierce wind that was blowing had knocked off his cap. Deprived of the shelter of the brim, his countenance had received the full force of a torrent of water, and he had been rescued just in time.

Two hours later on Private Ackerman reported that Private Livingston, of his file of two, was missing. A search revealed him stuck fast in the mud, where he had incautiously stepped from a flagstone. Private Ackerman gloomily suggested that as Livingston was a half-buried soldier, the easiest thing would be now to fire half of the regulation salute over him and go on, as the interment would certainly be completed by morning by the natural action of the soil, which was slowly but surely absorbing him. But Livingston begged for his life, or at least a soldier's death, so hard is that his fellow-warriors finally pried him out with bayonets, and the march was resumed.

McClurg Not at Home.

McClurg lives at Union Street and Ocean Avenue. His mother answered the ring at the bell, and when she saw seven dripping and muddy men with guns and bayonets drawn up on her front porch she nearly fainted. When Corp. Pansing explained what he had come for she said that her son was not at home, and that she did not know when he would be. Then she laughed until she had to lean against the doorpost as she looked over the squad.

When Corp. Pansing formed his men and marched them out, their footfalls could not ring, because there is no ring in the contact of saturated leather and mud, but the Corporal's military ear could detect the cadence of their step, and he improvised new marching orders. Instead of the customary "Left! right! left! right!" he called "Sqush! squash!" "sqush" being for the left foot and "squash" for the right.

As they swung into the street again, Private Du Ronde confessed that he thought it was raining a little harder. The wind also let out a few reefs in itself, and the drenched tails of the soldiers' coats flew and flapped and swung about madly.

Something Wrong Somehow.

The squad was headed for the residence of Miss Agnes Small, in Clarke Street, about half a mile away, where McClurg was known to visit. Presently it began to climb a steep clay hill. After half an hour Private Dabb, who has been to sea, and is accustomed to taking bearings, sang out:

"Corporal," he said, "there's something wrong somehow."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, I sighted an electric light two points on the stab'd bow a half hour ago. The way we are going it ought to be far astern by now, but its still two points on the stab'd bow."

"I don't recollect any mountain around here," said Private Duncan, "and I know we've climbed two miles up this hill."

"No, we ain't," said Private Livingston, who had been investigating and feeling about in the rear; "we've just been marking time in this blasted clay. I haven't moved out of my own tracks since we struck it. We've been just a step and a slip back, and we can march here all night and never get any further."

"Side step to the right! Squash, sqush!" shouted Corp. Pansing, who is a determined man.

They reached Miss Small's home at 11:30 P. M. There said Mr. McClurg had not been there, and laughed until she cried.

As the squad left, Private Metz noticed that the precipitation of moisture was somewhat more precipitated, and the wind veered around and increased and threw a few handsprings to show how strong it was feeling.

The squad squshed and squashed and felt its way around through Greenville and Jersey City to McClurg's clubs and resorts. Corp. Pansing was as determined as ever, but at 2 A. M. there were symptoms of mutiny. The private said they were willing to bare their breasts against any storm of bullets or to meet the foes of the Union or the State of New Jersey, but that they had never signed a contract to be led up against any waterspouts. If Corp. Pansing wanted to drown them he ought to carry them into the Hudson River and do it like a man, they said, and take the responsibility.

Private Ackerman incidentally reported the alarming discovery that he was waterlogged. He said he was so full of water that it had stopped running into him and had begun to run out of him. He held up his hands in proof of his statement, and showed by a casual flash of lightning a stream trickling from each finger.

Private Metz said he thought the storm had increased in violence.

At 3 A. M. the squad returned to the armory and was dismissed.

The hunt for McClurg continued yesterday, but he had not been found at 8 o'clock last evening. Under the militia law of New Jersey, he is technically a deserter. He may be fined $25, or dishonorably discharged by a court-martial.

Corp. Pansing was in citizens' clothes yesterday, but he was still looking for McClurg.

BISHOP NEWMAN MAY SPEAK.

Invited to Deliver the Memorial Day Address on Mount McGregor.

SARATOGA, May 25.—Bishop John P. Newman, who was Gen. Grant's pastor, has been invited by Grand Army Post James B. McKean of Saratoga Springs to deliver the Memorial Day address at the Grant Cottage on the mountain. The Bishop, it is understood, will accept. A special train will be run there on that day.

FUNERAL OF A CHICAGO MUTE.

Services in Dumb Language Conducted by the Rev. R. J. Hasenstab.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Pathetic funeral services were held over the body of little Richard T. Miner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Miner of 1,056 West Taylor Street. Both parents are deaf and dumb, and are members of the Deaf-Mute Methodist Church of Chicago, and many who belong to the same congregation were in attendance.

Slowly and impressively moved the arms and fingers of the Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab as he preached the funeral sermon. "Nearer, My God to Thee" was repeated in the sign language, and at the end the prayer came from the uplifted hand of the pastor.

INSECT PESTS NEAR BOSTON.

State May Appropriate $10,000 to Destroy the New Brown-Tailed Moth.

BOSTON, May 25.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a Gypsy Moth Commission which devotes $100,000 a year to the destruction of that insect pest. It has just been discovered that a new pest known in England as the brown-tailed moth is creating havoc among the fruit trees in Somerville and Cambridge, which cities are also the favorite feeding grounds of the Gypsy Moth. In view of the fact that the commission has no authority to destroy any pest but the gypsy, an application was made to the Governor to-day for aid, and it is probable that he will recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of $10,000 to be used in killing the brown tails.

A BIBLE HATER IN ATLANTA.

Arrest of a Public Blasphemer May Lead to a Religious Controversy.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25.—Edward Holstein was arrested here to-night for preaching on the street, and his arrest may result in a serious religious controversy. Holstein is a man with absolutely no regard for anything contained in the Bible.

For the last few days he has been standing on the street corners blaspheming at a furious rate, holding the Bible in his hand and pointing it out as a book that should be burned before it did further damage. Last night when the Police Commission met they decided to have him stopped if he insisted on making his hurtful opinions public. To-night the man continued, and was arrested. The authorities narrowly avoided trouble with the crowd that surrounded the man.

A TRAMP KIDNAPS A BOY.

Charles Hult of Jamestown, N. Y., Taken Away in a Freight Car.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 25.—Charles Hult, fourteen years old, and a young companion were playing in the Erie freight yards on Saturday afternoon and climbed into a box car. A tramp occupied it. The boy and his companion began to tease the tramp. Just then the train started, and the tramp grabbed Hult, who was carried away on the train.

The other boy escaped. The police at Corry, Meadville, and other Western points were informed, but as yet no trace of the boy has been found. He had a gold watch with him when kidnapped by the tramp.

NEW YORK'S LOCAL OPTION VOTE.

Two Hundred and Sixty-six Towns Vote for Absolutely No License.

ALBANY, May 25.—The State Excise Commissioner has compiled the returns of the local option vote in the different towns of the State, which number 942, and of this number 266 have voted for absolutely no license, 358 voted for saloon, store, drug, and hotel licenses; 115 for drug and hotel licenses only, 105 for hotel licenses only, 34 for drug licenses only, 24 for store, drug, and hotel licenses; 23 for saloon, drug, and hotel licenses; 10 for saloon and hotel licenses, 4 for store and hotel licenses, 2 for saloon, hotel, and store licenses, and 1 for store and drug licenses. The towns of Belmont, Franklin County, and Scarsdale, Westchester County, having filed no return, and as they were no-license towns when this law took effect, it is inferred that they are no-license towns, and are so placed.

The towns of Livonia and West Sparta, Livingston County, having held no legal election on the local option question since this law took effect, and as they were no-license towns at that time, they have been so placed.

The town of Martinsburg, Lewis County, is placed in the no-license list, but a recount of the vote has been ordered by the courts, and has not been decided at this date.

When the present law took effect there were 283 no-license towns.

Mr. Bryan on John Wanamaker.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—Joseph Howley, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, received a letter from W. J. Bryan, late Presidential candidate, to-day. In referring to the recent speech of John Wanamaker, Mr. Bryan writes: "I hope Mr. Wanamaker's righteous indignation will lead him out of the Republican Party."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively low on the New England coast. An area of high pressure is central in the lake regions, and covers all districts east of the Mississippi River. The pressure is low in the Rocky Mountain districts, with a storm centre to the north of Montana. The pressure is also high in the Northern Pacific States. The barometer has risen in all districts east of the Mississippi River, also in the Pacific States; it has fallen generally in the Missouri Valley, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower in New England, the East Gulf States, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it is higher throughout the Rocky Mountain slope and in the upper lake region.

Showers have occurred generally in New England, in the lower lake region, and near the Middle Atlantic coast; also on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope and northern plateau. The weather will clear in New England this morning, and be generally fair in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers and thunderstorms, is indicated for the Rocky Mountain slope and the Missouri Valley. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States, the central valleys, and the lake regions, and will fall on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	50	56	61
6 A. M.	49	57	62
9 A. M.	55	62	63
12 M.	57	65	68
4 P. M.	52	67	69
6 P. M.	51	62	65
9 P. M.	52	52	56
12 P. M.	54	51	57

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62⅞
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1896	53
Corresponding date for last 20 years	63

RALLYING THE LABOR VOTE

Dr. Rainsford Urges Wage Earners to Give Their Support to the Citizens' Union.

OLD PARTIES UNTRUSTWORTHY

**Representative Labor Men Gathered in Cooper Institute to Hear the

TWO POWERS DISTRUSTED

Sincerity of Germany and Russia in the Peace Negotiations Much in Doubt.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR GREECE

Sultan Said to Have Promised His Ministers that He Will Not Relinquish His Hold on Thessaly —Less Peaceful Aspect of Affairs.

LONDON, May 26.—The aspect of Eastern affairs is less peaceful. Turkey is sending 7,000 more troops to Thessaly, and it is said that the Sultan has promised his Ministers not to relax his hold upon that province.

The note of the powers certainly does not yield on a single point, and states even that the peace conference must be held at Constantinople, and not at Pharsalos; but the sincerity of both Germany and Russia is doubted, and any sign of dissension among the powers makes for obstinacy on the part of the Sultan.

It is reported from Vienna that the Emperor Nicholas has advised King George, for his own safety, to appoint a military Governor with exceptional powers and concentrate 8,000 picked troops at Athens.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Constantinople says the Porte has prepared a petition in Greek and in Turkish to be signed by the inhabitants of Thessaly praying to be placed under the rule of the Sultan.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Constantinople says that the identical note of the powers, which was presented to the Turkish Government yesterday, (Tuesday,) embodying the terms of peace to which they will agree, declines to permit the abolition of the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects, or the annexation of Thessaly, but is much milder in tone than was at first understood.

The correspondent of the Times says the note expresses the views of the powers "in a deferentially suggestive form."

The Athens correspondent of The Standard says the powers have assured Greece that the Porte will not be allowed to evade the conditions of the armistice.

GERMANY APPROVES THE PEACE

Identical Note of the Powers Presented to the Sultan at Constantinople.

VIENNA, May 25.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a dispatch from Constantinople to-day, saying that Germany has finally approved the conditions of peace and that the identical note of the powers on the subject would be presented to the Turkish Government to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25.—The identical note of the powers was presented to the Turkish Government to-day.

ARMY SCANDAL IN GREECE.

Investigation of Charges Against the Commissariat and Ambulance Departments Proposed.

LONDON, May 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Athens says:

"The torrent of recrimination, denunciation, and bitter invectives, which was checked by the fear of the immediate Turkish advance to Athens has broken out afresh now that this danger has been removed by the armistice. The authors of the war policy, equally with those who are held responsible for the disasters, are being dragged before the bar of public opinion. So far as the official culprits are concerned, it is believed that the Government will appoint a commission of inquiry to punish the guilty. A thorough investigation into the ambulance and commissariat departments will probably entail scandalous disclosures.

"The Ethnike Hetairia is bitterly denounced, and the Government is urged to seize its funds, to confiscate its stores and arms, and to compel it to render an account. The Government is not likely to accede to this suggestion, because many persons prominent in political life are closely connected with the organization, and the Hetairia, conscious of its strength, has decided to remain silent and to preserve its mysterious and invisible character. Possibly smitten with compunction, however, the society has donated 60,000 drachmas for the relief of the Thessalian refugees. This is apparently the best-justified item of all its expenditures."

TURKS VIOLATE THE ARMISTICE.

Crown Prince Protests Against an Intrusion on the Neutral Zone.

ATHENS, May 25.—A dispatch from Lamia to-day says that 300 Ghegs intruded upon the neutral zone, but were driven back by the Greek gendarmerie.

The Crown Prince Constantin has strongly protested against this as a violation of the armistice.

GREEK DISTRUST OF RUSSIA.

Report That British Ships Stopped Them from Disembarking Guns.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch to The Standard from Athens says:

"The Embros publishes a sensation in a telegram from Lamia declaring that the British men-of-war at Volo prevented the landing of guns and amunition from a Russian man-of-war for the use of the Turks. The story is probably untrue; but it indicates the prevailing distrust of Russia.

"In order to prevent brigandage the authorities have given instructions for the disarming of members of the Ethnike Hetairia wherever found. In the event of resistance they are to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

"The United States cruiser Cincinnati has arrived at Phalerum."

Battenberg to Govern Crete.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch to The Standard from Berlin says that the powers, including Turkey, have assented to the appointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg as Governor General of Crete.

KOHL MAY NOW GO FREE.

Two Years and a Half Under Sentence of Death in Newark.

NEWARK, May 25.—Thomas H. Henry, counsel for Henry Kohl who was under sentence of death, will move for the latter's discharge from custody in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday.

Kohl was sentenced by Judge Depue to be hanged for the murder of his cousin, Henry Prienel, on March 20, 1895. Gov. Werts reprieved him pending an appeal, which was beaten. On Dec. 13 argument was made before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and the decision was adverse to Kohl. Another death warrant was signed, by which Kohl was to die on Feb. 20, 1896. On Jan. 25 another application for a new trial was made and denied. Kohl prepared to die, but the case was dragged to the Court of Errors and Appeals, where the Judges decided that the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and a new trial was granted.

The principal witness has died, and a new trial cannot be had. Kohl made one attempt at suicide during his life in jail, and one to escape.

BAPTISTS SNUB MR. COSSUM.

His Attack on John D. Rockefeller Resented at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—Before the final session of the North American Baptists was formally opened in this city to-day, all foreign missionaries, with one exception, were invited to seats on the platform.

The exception was the Rev. W. H. Cossum of China, who yesterday caused a sensation by his remarks on John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Cossum occupied a seat close to the front, and there was a rather set expression on his face.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

House Republicans Attempt to Force a Taking Up of the Voorhees Amendments.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The special session of the one hundred and twenty-first Legislature, after being in session seven hours, adjourned sine die, without having accomplished anything except the correction of the error which made the session necessary and the confirmation of some nominations sent to the Senate by the Governor. Practically, the entire time of the House was taken up with the discussion of the Voorhees judiciary amendments to the Constitution, either in open session or in a conference of the Republican members. Notwithstanding the determination of the Senators in conference last night not to take up any business except the correction of the error in the bill for the special Constitutional election of next September, the House Republicans in conference decided to take up the Voorhees amendments.

When these amendments came up in the House their opponents pursued the fight made in the conference against them and succeeded in having referred to the Attorney General a question as to whether the amendments could be legally considered, in view of the fact that they were rejected by the House in the regular session, which ended last April.

Attorney General Gray sent to the House his written opinion, in which he decided that the House, when it rejected the amendments, exhausted its control over them, and could not take them up again. This opinion was accepted by the large majority of the members, and the fight which had been carried on vigorously for hours by the friends of the Voorhees amendments had to be given up.

No attempt was made in the House this afternoon to bring up the biennial sessions amendment. The House Republicans, by a vote of 26 to 25, in conference, had decided should not be considered.

The two houses repassed the bill providing for a special election on Sept. 28 for the purpose of passing upon the three Constitutional amendments adopted last April and then adjourned sine die.

Gov. Griggs sent to the Senate the names of the new members of the separate Boards of Managers of the Trenton and Morris Plains Asylum. During the recent session a bill was passed dividing the State into two asylum districts, and providing that the single board then in existence should continue as members of the new boards. The new members of the Morris Plains board are David St. John, Bergen County; James W. Smith, Passaic County; Andrew J. McBride, Sussex. The old members of this board are George Richards, Dr. James M. Buckley, and P. F. Farrelly of Morris County. John C. Eisele of Sussex, and Romeo F. Chabert of Hudson. The new members of the Trenton board are Joseph Rice of Mercer, U. Nelson Stokes of Burlington, Cornelius A. Hoffman of Somerset, Benjamin W. Andrews of Gloucester, Henry S. Baldwin of Middlesex, and Joseph F. Edwards of Atlantic. The old members are G. E. W. Broom and John Taylor of Mercer.

The Senate confirmed these nominations with the exception of that of Joseph Rice, to whom Senator Barber objected on account of his being a gold Democrat. It is understood Gov. Griggs will appoint him ad interim.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Charges to be Taken Up by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—An investigation of many charges against various Western railroads will begin at Chicago a week from to-morrow by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. One of them is an admission of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad that it is not obeying a recent order of the commission to re-establish former rates made in compliance with a former order which was issued after hearing a complaint of discrimination made by the Eau Claire, Wis., Board of Trade. The road complained that it could not comply on account of the tariffs of competing lines between various lumber points in Wisconsin. The hearing is to determine whether the road's contention is well founded.

Among the other cases to be investigated are the following: James McMillan & Co. of Minneapolis against many roads for alleged discrimination against them in carrying machine-compressed scoured wool; American Warehousemen's Association vs. the Illinois Central, on charges of allowing certain shippers free-storage facilities; Sidney Race vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for alleged refusal to allow him to carry parcels on the road's trains; Frederick H. Clarke vs. the Northern Pacific, on the ground of existing excessive rates on wine from San Francisco to the Missouri River points; the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas vs. the Fort Worth and Denver regarding the terminal or switching charges at Chicago; the Grain Shippers' Association of Northwestern Iowa vs. the Illinois Central for alleged unreasonable rates on wheat and other cereals between Chicago and Missouri River points; A. J. Gustin vs. the Burlington and Missouri, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Illinois Central Railroads for alleged overcharges on various articles of freight between many points and charges of many grain shippers in the Northwest against the Chicago and West Indiana that the road is imposing unreasonable charges between Chicago and New York and other Atlantic points.

EQUALIZATION OF GRAIN RATES.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce's Case Affected by a Decision.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case brought by the Chicago and Cincinnati Freight Bureau against the Southern railroads to compel those roads to equalize rates wipes out the case brought by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce against the railroads in the Northwest to compel them to adjust and equalize grain rates from certain western territory so that Milwaukee would not be discriminated against in favor of Minneapolis and Duluth. The case has been pending before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the past two years. If anything further is done the matter will have to be taken up with the railroads instead of with the commission or with the courts.

THE CHARLESTON AND OHIO.

Direct Line from Chicago to Charleston May Be Completed.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25.—Samuel Felton, representing Drexel, Morgan & Co., is inspecting the Charleston and Ohio Road with President Hunt and Secretary Wadsworth. On Mr. Felton's report depends whether work will be resumed on the road this Summer.

The road which was formerly known as the Three C's was undertaken in 1889-90, but the construction company failed, and work ceased. The road was projected as a connection link to give a through line from Chicago to Charleston. Forty miles of road were built in Tennessee and some grading done in Virginia. It is believed that there is a good prospect for its completion.

C. P. Huntington Buys a Railroad.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 25.—Some time ago C. P. Huntington made an offer of $1,000,000 in 4 per cent. gold-bearing bonds for the Galveston, Laporte and Houston Railway, a terminal line from Galveston to Houston, now in the hands of receivers. Saturday a meeting of a committee of the creditors was held, and it was agreed that the bonds should be accepted.

Railroad Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners met yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce rooms and heard the application of the Pochuck Railroad Company for leave to construct a railroad from Pine Island, Orange County, to the New Jersey line. The length of the proposed road is three miles, and it is intended to be a spur to the Lehigh and New England Railroad.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Representatives of the lake lines met yesterday in the Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, to consider the "rail and lake" situation and to take steps to strengthen rates, the aim being to form closer relationship between rail and lake companies. The lake lines men will to-day confer with the managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Plans have been matured for the building with American capital of a railroad between Victoria, Mexico, and Matamoras on the Rio Grande. It will traverse asphaltum fields now owned by an American company.

Best and quickest way to Niagara Falls is by the New York Central—up the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

Scrofula Cured

"When three months old my boy was troubled with scrofula. There were sore places on his hands and body as large as a man's hand, and sometimes the blood would run. We began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon took effect. When he had taken three bottles he was cured." W. H. GARNER, West Earl, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

POLICE FORCE PROMOTIONS.

Commissioner Parker Shows that Corporation Counsel Scott's Opinion Sustains His View of the Old Law.

The decision of Corporation Counsel Scott that under the new civil service law appointments must be made absolutely in the order of the eligible list is exactly in accord with Commissioner Andrews's contention on the subject of promotions. He was seen at his home last night and expressed himself as pleased that Mr. Scott had so perfectly voiced his opinion.

Commissioner Parker's position in the matter has been somewhat misrepresented. He explained his interpretation of the law to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening and reviewed his stand in the matter ever since the agitation of the question began. Mr. Parker said:

"It was under the former law that I declared that there was nothing which compelled the Commissioners to go straight down a list for promotions. The Corporation Counsel's opinion is upon the new law as I understand it, although I have not read it; that the new law requires this does not show that I am wrong in saying that the old law did not require it. On the contrary, the very statement of the proposition is proof that I was right.

"This question is entirely apart from the question of the legality of the existing alleged eligible list for Inspectors, which two weeks ago was submitted to Mr. Scott for decision. I hope he will decide this quickly. I cannot understand his delay.

"The form of the new law in the early stages of its progress through the Legislature provided that in a month after its enactment all existing eligible lists should die. Its form at the time of passage provided, on the contrary, that those lists shall be utilized by applying their ratings upon the element of 'merit' alone, (I presume in proportion to the maximum under the law of 50 per cent. for that element,) and that as so revised they shall be certified to the appointing officer to add thereto his computation upon the element of 'fitness.'

"The ratings for merit are to be made by the State Civil Service Commission or by the City Civil Service Commission or Board, according as the office to be filled is a State or city office. This is my recollection of the law from a single, rather hasty reading of it. It kills no list.

"There are several questions of special interest to the Police Department which will have to be decided under the new law. Commissioner Andrews and myself are a committee to report to the board what in our opinion they are. One, for instance, I think will be the question whether the Police Civil Service Board, created by the Act of 1895, continues in existence, or whether its place is taken by the City Civil Service Commission; another, somewhat dependent upon this, will probably be whether the board can frame regulations for promotion or appointment.

"I have never said that the act would permit us to choose from any part of the eligible list. Even as to the old law, my only statement in that regard has been that there was nothing in the law which forbade it, and I favored from the first, as I did two meetings ago, before the passage of the law, a regulation which in the matter of promotions should give us a choice of one out of three.

"Acting upon that suggestion of mine the board two meetings ago made Mr. Andrews and myself a committee to frame a regulation upon that subject. Mr. Andrews, however, was the against any freedom of choice whatever, and so reported, while I made no report, stating as my belief that the new law had rendered it useless."

PARKER'S CASE AT ALBANY.

Gov. Black Will Review the Matter and Decide It Next Week.

ALBANY, May 25.—Gov. Black's private secretary announced this morning that the case of Police Commissioner Parker will not be taken up by the Governor until next week. It will not be a public hearing, but merely a review of the case by the Governor, with a decision.

GROWTH OF FIFTY YEARS.

Celebration of the Birthday of the Hamburg-American Line—Banquet Last Night.

The Hamburg-American Line, in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, gave a banquet last night in the saloon of the express steamship Fürst Bismarck. All of the vessels of the line now in port, among them the leviathan Pennsylvania and the Prussia, were dressed in full colors and they lent a gala appearance to the Hoboken shore.

The Fürst Bismarck had dressed especially for the occasion, and besides her colors and fresh paint without and point device, her saloons were resplendent with German and American flags and the colors of the line. The regular tables in the saloon had been removed, and in their place the board was arranged so as to form the letter H, the cross table being for the guest of honor. Emil L. Boas, New York manager, presided, and among the guests were Baron von Thielman, imperial German Ambassador; Russell B. Harrison, Judge Addison Brown, John De Witt Warner, Everett P. Wheeler, Baron von Reichnau, German Consul General, Adolph Feigel, Gustav H. Schwab, Austrian Consul General Stockinger, John Jeroloman, ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, Count von Goetzen, Italian Consul General Giovanni Branchi, Capt. Taylor of the United States battleship Indiana, Immigration Commissioner Joseph H. Senner, Col. E. A. Stevens, R. Stedenburg, Gen. James A. Dumont, Dr. David S. Skinner, Dr. W. F. Holcombe, Judge W. W. Goodrich, Chief Justice Van Wyck, W. H. Van den Toorn, W. L. Guillaudeu, J. Sanderson, H. Cortis, J. M. Ceballos, David Henderson, Col. Herman Stump, James A. Wright, Dock Commissioner Edward C. O'Brien, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Herman Ridder, Col. William E. McLean, Turkish Consul General Chefik Bey, and the Rev. M. St. C. Wright.

An elaborate and particularly fine menu was served, the tables being dressed in garlands of fine flowers, among which hothouse fruit was banked up, miniature German and American flags protruding here and there from the brilliant mass.

Mr. Boas opened the post prandial speaking with a speech that reviewed the history of the Hamburg-American Company, following from its humble beginning to the present great enterprise with a service that spans the world, a score of lines, and a tonnage that exceeds that of any other company.

Baron Thielmann made an address on "The Merchant Marine," which was congratulatory on the company's arrival at its half-century mark, and ended by presenting to Mr. Boas, in the name of the Empress of Emperor William II., the Order of the Red Eagle.

This little unlooked-for episode brought forth an ovation to Mr. Boas, who arose to receive the decoration.

The following toasts were then responded to: "Commerce and Civilization," the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright; "Half a Century's Growth of Steam Navigation," Everett P. Wheeler; "German Influence in the United States," John De Witt Warner; "Transportation," D. D. C. Mink; "Personal Impressions," Col. William E. McLean, and "The Evolution of the Ship," Hugh Kelly.

EDMUNDS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Former Senator Says He Retired to Enjoy the Quiet of Private Life.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds to-day emphatically denied the published report that the Spanish Ministership had been offered him by President McKinley. When asked if he would accept the position if it were offered him, he said:

"President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet understand my sentiments in reference to holding public office. I retired from the United States Senate to enjoy the rest and quiet of private life. I am averse to holding any public office, and have no inclination to go abroad in any capacity."

KILLED HIMSELF AND SON

Charles Kemble Hillyard, Whose Life Had Been a Failure, Commits a Double Crime.

POSED AS A WEALTHY MAN

Was Living on Money Left by His Wife to Their Boy—When All Was Gone He Committed the Deed.

After weeks of brooding and deliberation, Charles Kemble Hillyard of 212 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, shot and killed his thirteen-year-old son, William Kemble Hillyard, whom he idolized, and himself on Monday night. The double crime was not discovered until yesterday afternoon.

The motives which impelled Mr. Hillyard to the double crime seem to have been more than ordinarily complex. His wife, to whom he was deeply attached, died last October. He also loved his son, and while wishing to end his own life, feared to leave the boy to battle with the world alone, or even aided by those who did not feel for him a parent's devotion.

According to some of his close friends, a fortune which he claimed to possess was a myth. The money, the use of which he had enjoyed, had been left in trust to his wife, and on her death fell to the use of the boy, whose father was hampered by restrictions regarding its use. For a time he kept up the pretense of being wealthy, and then, while still looked up to by his neighbors and most of those who knew him, he put an end to it all.

William F. Tunison of 202 Greene Avenue has known the family for twenty years, and has been more or less intimately acquainted with their financial affairs. He states that Mrs. Hillyard's father, Thomas Nein, objected to the marriage of his daughter to the then young lawyer, who was poor. He gave his daughter an allowance which permitted them to live comfortably, and when he died seven years ago he left about $100,000 in trust for her. It was so tied up that her husband could not dispose of it, and her son was to inherit it.

When Mrs. Hillyard died she left him all her personal property, but it was not great in value. It was then that he began to pose among his neighbors as wealthy.

It must have been many weeks ago that he made up his mind to kill himself and his son, for he left letters and papers concerning it. Some of them were duplicated and showed that he had carefully copied them over and over again.

Hillyard lived with his son, his sister-in-law, Catherine Nien, and a servant, Elizabeth Koch. On Sunday evening he seemed excited and fidgety. He spoke sharply to Willie, who was cleaning his bicycle to use at the Adelphi School games yesterday. The boy was a pupil at the school and was proud of it. As soon as supper was over, at about 7 o'clock, the father told the boy to come to bed. Since his wife's death Mr. Hillyard and had another bed moved into his room, and on this the boy slept. Willie said that he wanted to finish cleaning his bicycle, and the father gave him reluctant permission to finish the job.

Before 8 o'clock he made him stop and go to the room. That was the last time they were seen alive. They did not appear for breakfast or dinner, and at 2 o'clock Miss Nien went to the room and opened the door. The boy was lying dead on his bed, with a smile on his face. There was a bullet hole in his right temple. Mr. Hillyard lay on the other bed, with a wound in almost exactly the same spot. Death must have been instantaneous in each case.

About the neck of Mr. Hillyard, who wore a bath robe over his night robe, was a gold chain, on which was strung his wife's wedding ring, and on a dresser in the room were laid out all the jewels and trinkets she had worn during life.

ALDERMEN URGED TO ACT.

Demands that the City's Rights in the Eighth Avenue Franchise Matter Be Protected.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a petition was presented by M. L. Towns, on behalf of the Society for the control of Public Franchises, Social Reform Club, Kings County Democratic League, Independent Citizens, Knights of Labor, District Assemblies No. 49, 75, and 253; Typographical Union, and the Bryan and Sewall Clubs of New York and Brooklyn.

The memorialists assert that the Corporation Counsel has made no attempt to defend the right of the city to repurchase the Eighth Avenue road by paying the cost of construction with 10 per cent. added, although an action was recently brought by a stockholder assessing this right, which was denied by the court. The petitioners ask, among other things, that the Corporation Counsel demand of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to file with the Controller a statement of the cost of the road, as required by the original contract, and, upon refusal, that the Department of Public Works be directed to take up the rails of the roads, or that the Corporation Counsel commence an action to enjoin and restrain the company from further operation of its road, on the grounds that by the terms of the contract its omission to file the statement of cost rendered the entire grant inoperative and void.

Alderman Hall moved a resolution in accordance with the suggestions in the petition, and said the question would harass the board until the rights of the city were established in the court of last resort.

Alderman Oakley said he believed in the city acquiring the ownership of the roads, but in the meantime he thought the company should be permitted to change the motive power, as that did not constitute a waiver of the city's rights.

Alderman Noonan gave notice that he would offer a resolution to-day requesting the Controller to make a thorough investigation of the city's roll, in order to stamp out the evil which, it is charged, exists in every public department of the city, of carrying fictitious names on the pay rolls and giving compensation to persons residing in other States, who perform no service for the city.

ST. LOUIS ELOPEMENT SPOILED

May Campbell Overhears the Plan and Shoots Her Husband and Maud Devere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—May Campbell, a variety actress, who came here from Cincinnati, hid in a closet in Maud Devere's room to-day and listened while her husband and Miss Devere arranged for an elopement. Then Mrs. Campbell emerged with a revolver and put five bullets into her husband and one into Maud Devere. She then walked to the Four Courts and gave herself up.

Campbell was taken in a dying condition to the City Hospital. When a detective brought in his wife and asked him to identify her as his assailant, he refused to do so, and kissed her affectionately. Campbell is fatally shot through the lungs and in the throat. The woman's wound is not believed to be fatal.

Florida Oranges from Italy.

The first consignment of a fine lot of Florida oranges grown in Italy was displayed yesterday by Louis Contensin & Son, at 2 State Street. It was eleven years ago that the Contensins began to experiment with the seed of Florida oranges in Italy. Seed was planted in various parts of the country, but only in Rodi was the effort crowned with success. The fruit ripens in Italy after the Florida product has been marketed, and therefore is particularly acceptable here. The yield this year is about 10,000 boxes, of which 1,000 arrived here Monday on the steamship California.

These oranges of American nativity are exactly like the Indian River fruit—sweet, luscious, juicy, and fine skinned. They are put up in American cases, each orange wrapped in ornamental tissue paper, and in turn covered with foil.

Another thousand cases are expected on the Scotia.

Primary Bill Was Signed.

ALBANY, May 25.—The published statement that the Brush Primary bill had been allowed to die by the Governor is not true. The bill was a ten-day bill and was signed by the Governor before the Legislature adjourned. Its principal feature makes the election law applicable to primaries by making it a penal offense to vote at a primary when not enrolled.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Frank M. Taylor and wife, Aspen, Col.; J. W. and Mrs. Coehsredge, Paris; Mrs. J. M. and Miss Clapp, Washington, D. C.; Francis W. Heisler, Wilmington, Del.

ASTOR—The Rev. Andrew Gray, Somerville, Mass.; J. W. Hopkins, Boston; William Brown, London, England; Major Lowrey, United States Marine Corps; John G. D. Knight, Engineer Corps, United States Army.

BARTHOLDI—H. Athal, J. Renesfeld, and wife, London, England; John G. Slocum, Hartford.

BREVOORT—N. Hastings, Florida; E. T. and Miss Reed, Albany; N. B. Porter, Baltimore; Miss S. B. Thompson, Wilkesbarre; Mrs. J. H. and Miss Bertha Brown, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. J. A. and Miss Helen Parke, New London, Conn.; Miss Ellin Falk, Miss Heleno Gihl, Miss M. Palmquist, Stockholm; Camille Lavuly, Mme. Sisley, Mrs. M. L. Beecher, Miss Sapp, Antwerp.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Thomas Gurney and wife, Quincy, Mass.; S. G. and Mrs. Edwards, Boston; W. H. Williams and family, Northampton, Mass.; George E. Matthews, New Haven; C. H. Jacobs, Toronto; C. Wainwright, Philadelphia; Alexander D. Milroy, Benham, Texas.

BUCKINGHAM—Miss R. Rogers, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Reithenau, Secretary of the German Embassy, Washington, D. C.

CONTINENTAL—Dr. H. Bruschius, Altoona, Penn.; V. Van Doren and wife, Salem, N. J.; H. H. Neid, St. Paul; W. K. Kent, Virginia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Baron W. von Bergen, German Minister to Central America; Baron de Teil, Guatemala, Central America, with his suite; ex-Congressman George West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Oscar A. Nilsson, Copenhagen.

GERLACH—M. C. Conkey, Hammonoton, N. J.; George L. and Mrs. Kennard, Meshoppin, Penn.;

GILSEY—A. W. Farquharson, Kingston, Jamaica; Charles K. Bahor, North Granville, N. Y.; John E. Waller, Skaneateles, N. Y.; W. P. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, and maid, Newport; A. W. and Mrs. Wheeler, New Haven; Frank S. Howard, Mrs. Howard, two boys, and maid, New Orleans; H. P. Silsbee and Robert Grimes, Elmira; S. M. and Mrs. Blatchford, Newport; J. H. Welch, Connecticut; E. W. Fisher, Boston.

GRAND—J. S. Lemmon, Baltimore; K. G. Castleman, G. H. Roys, United States Army; G. W. and Charles A. Spaulding, Boston; Frederick Krebs, Johnstown, Penn.

GRAND UNION—L. J. Trowbridge, London, England; Alexander M. Simpson, Galveston; P. R. Carll, New Haven, Conn.; W. V. Scott and wife, Buffalo; J. W. Gourlay, Westerly, R. I.; Mrs. George Murray and party, St. John, N. B.; A. T. Wing, Palmer, Mass.; John T. Robertson, Manchester, Conn.

HOFFMAN—W. W. Finley, J. M. Culp, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Lyon and wife, Campbany; Attorney Peter White, Marquette, Mich.; Gen. Charles Nelson, former Second Assistant Postmaster General, Maryland; R. T. McDonald, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Thomas A. Niven, Monticello, N. Y.; Commander Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Bath, N. Y.; John Hogan, Syracuse; R. H. Houghton, Watertown, N. Y.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Beriah Wilkins, Washington, D. C.; Clarence Eddy, Chicago; W. W. Peabody, Cincinnati; Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; G. S. Mosley, Scranton, Penn.; W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia; H. C. French, Buffalo; George H. Tucker, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. M. Ellsworth, Corning, N. Y.

IMPERIAL—L. Leon Loive and wife, Costa Rica; H. D. W. English and family, Pittsburg; Dr. Plotto, Costa Rica; Frank L. Verly, Kingston, Jamaica; Mrs. W. B. Anderson, Nicaragua; A. H. Coolidge, Boston; J. W. Lachlan, Pasadena, Cal.

MANHATTAN—John W. Lowe, Montreal; S. Hamilton and wife, Boston; W. F. Ramsey, Cromwell, Vt.; J. Muir Stavely, Boston; Ezra H. Fitch, Toledo; George E. Curtis, Philadelphia; Frederick Peters, Fishkill; J. E. Buckley, Chicopee.

MARLBOROUGH—John A. Lewis, Meridian, Miss.; F. M. Sproehurle, Chicago; John Snellenberg, Philadelphia; Leon Leroy, Baltimore.

METROPOLE—W. J. Sterritt, Middleport, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, Buffalo; B. F. Moore, New Britain, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—J. H. P. Atkinson, United States Army; Henry Adams, Rockville, Conn.; A. C. Buell, Providence; Mrs. Drayton Hillyard, Hartford; V. E. and Mrs. Edwards, G. W. Olds, Montreal; Mark A. Torrey, Boston; F. A. Fitzgerald, London, England.

NETHERLAND—C. N. and Mrs. Haskell, Ottawa, Ohio; Mrs. and Miss Edgerton, Newport; Jerome, Mrs., and Miss Jordan and maid, Bangor.

NORMANDIE—Edouard Mote, Marcellus, N. Y.; John Gordon, Benjamin S. Spaulding, Buffalo; Dr. H. Livingston, Saratoga; Miss Lotta Crabtree, Lake Hopatcong, N. Y.; C. S. Von Wagner, Cleveland; C. R. and Mrs. Andrews, Albany; George G. Smith, Lakewood.

PARK AVENUE—J. Livingston Reese, Albany; Judge E. C. Lewis, Waterbury, Conn.; Prof. Julius D. Dreher, Roanoke College, Va.; J. Emory Bartlett, Philadelphia; George W. and Mrs. Tapley, Springfield, Mass.; John E. Gillette, Haddam, Conn.

PLAZA—E. H. Brooke, London, England; Mrs. W. D. Southerland, Montreal; Ward J. Parks, Boston; H. Hilton Wood, Derby, Conn.

SAVOY—Mrs. A. Grunsfeld and son, Albuquerque, N. M.; Mrs. James Orr, Pearl, and Katherine Orr, Marlborough, N. Y.; C. Gaugnat, Paris; Charles C. Willard, Boston.

SINCLAIR—R. W. English, Buffalo.

STURTEVANT—A. G. Hancock, Philadelphia; T. T. Lacey, Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Closson, Lambertville, N. J.

ST. CLOUD—C. H. Dean and wife, Boston; J. J. Brigham, Springfield; J. E. Storey, Philadelphia.

VENDOME—W. M. Miller, Kansas city.

WALDORF—Col. G. W. Macfarlane, Honolulu; F. J. Kimball, T. W. and Mrs. Ralston, J. C. Cramp and family, Philadelphia; W. H. Truesdale, Chicago; Mrs. Cobleigh, Kingston, Penn.; Henry S. Robbins and wife, Chicago; W. C. Nelson and Miss Nelson, New Orleans; George M. Shriver, Baltimore.

WINDSOR—H. S. Endsly, Johnstown, Penn.; Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; Alfred and Mrs. Deed, London, England; Gen. George R. Davis, Chicago; H. Morrison and wife, Honolulu.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, clothing and underwear, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Arnold, Miller & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. E. Arnold, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Barnars, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bauer Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Bauer, laces and veilings, 54 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Blumenfeld, M. & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Blumenfeld, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; M. C. Bundy, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Cleveland, The, Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Savage, shoes; Windsor Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cook & Hill, Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Hill, notions; Hotel Manhattan.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Shankey, linens, upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Elliott, cloaks and suits; Mr. Ernst, represents, 104 Worth Street.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, jewelry; 46 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, millinery; 530 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; C. Strauss, cloaks; 490 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, hosiery; T. G. Hardesty represents; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Harris Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. S. Emery, notions and furnishing goods; 49 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; W. Morse, silks and velvets; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, The, W., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, representing, 377 Broadway.

Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Hirsch, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Hirsch, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. B. Hubbard represents; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. O. Lancaster, domestics and linens; Sinclair House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Maltby, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, hosiery and underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss E. T. Davis, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; 47 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.

Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Saul, clothing; Barrett House.

Sawyer Boot and Shoe Company, Bangor, Me.; A. C. Sawyer, boots and shoes; R. J. Sawyer, hats and caps; Gilsey House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mansfield, muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Strouse Brothers, Richmond, Va.; L.

SENATE TARIFF DEBATE

Opening of the Discussion on the Bill Reported by the Finance Committee.

THE INTRODUCTORY SPEECH BY SENATOR ALDRICH.

He Makes an Argument in Support of the Action of the Majority of the Committee—Mr. Vest Speaks for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The tariff bill was taken up in the Senate at 2 o'clock on motion of Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) The motion prevailed without opposition.

Mr. Aldrich yielded for a formal written notice by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) member of the Finance Committee, stating that when the paragraphs were reached relative to beer, manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes he would move to strike out the provisions relating thereto.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) asked if the vote on this motion to strike out could be divided, as he might support some of the propositions and oppose others.

Mr. Vest answered that the rules would permit separate votes.

It was agreed at the outset that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with until it was considered by paragraphs, and then that committee amendments would be considered first, after which each paragraph would be open to general amendment.

When Mr. Aldrich began the galleries were full, and nearly every seat on the floor of the Senate was taken. Mr. Dingley, author of the House bill, had a seat near Senator Aldrich and gave his speech close attention.

WHAT MR. ALDRICH SAID.

An Argument to Show the Superiority of the Senate Bill over the House Bill.

In opening his speech Senator Aldrich said:

"Mr. President, the business of the entire country is in a state of suspension awaiting the action of the Senate upon the bill under consideration. I believe that the anxiety to secure action upon this important measure at the earliest possible day is shared by every member of the Senate. I can say for Senators sitting on this side of the chamber that no time will be spent in the academic discussion of the principles of protection.

"It is my purpose to keep the bill continuously before the Senate, to the exclusion of all other legislative business, until it is finally disposed of, and in this I shall expect the hearty co-operation of Senators on both sides of the chamber. In the discussion of the bill the members of the majority of the committee will content themselves with such brief explanations as may be found necessary of the various paragraphs as they are reached.

Speaks for the Committee's Majority.

"It seems desirable that at the beginning of this discussion the majority of the Finance Committee should present to the Senate in detail their estimate of the effect which the bill would have upon the revenue, and that they should explain, in a general way, the character of the amendments they have suggested.

"The majority of the committee believe that if a thorough revision of our revenue laws, such as is contemplated by the House bill, is necessary, it should be carried out in a conservative spirit, and that such a moderate and reasonable measure should be adopted as will insure a much greater degree of permanence to our tariff legislation. Frequent revisions of the tariff are productive of long periods of uncertainty and arrested development. The radical change in policy in 1894 proved disastrous to the business interests of the country.

"It was, I believe, thoroughly understood throughout the country in the last political campaign that if the Republican Party should be again intrusted with power no extreme tariff legislation should follow. It was believed that in the changed conditions of the country a return to the duties imposed by the act of 1890 would not be necessary, even from a protective standpoint

A Moderate Tariff Wanted.

"It was with these facts constantly in view that the majority of the Finance Committee prepared the amendments which they have submitted for your consideration. Nothing could be more conducive to the return and maintenance of real prosperity in this country than the well-grounded belief that there were to be no violent changes in our revenue policy for some years to come. The true friends of a protective policy do not insist upon extreme rates, or any that are not necessary to equalize conditions.

"While it is true that rates above this line are often inoperative, yet it must be admitted that they furnish needless opportunities for destructive attacks.

"The committee believes that in the reductions it has suggested from the rates imposed in the House bill it has not gone in any instance below the protective point, and if the bill should become a law in the form presented by it every American industry would be enabled to meet foreign competition on equal terms; that is, so far as this equality can be secured by tariff legislation.

Lower than the House Rates.

"The rates suggested by the committee's amendments are considerably below those imposed by the House bill, and in most instances below those contained in the act of 1890.

"In suggesting these reductions the members of the majority of the committee reaffirm and emphasize their position as friends of the protective policy. The ultimate purpose of this policy is to secure, as far as this is possible by wise and conservative legislation, the steady growth and development of all interests—agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. The provisions of a tariff law affect all these interests in numberless ways, and unless there can be stability in tariff policy, there can be no certainty of prosperity for any.

"Industrial conditions in this country, with very few exceptions, do not demand a return to the rates imposed by the act of 1890. The bitter contest which is going on among the leading nations of the world for industrial supremacy has brought about improvements in methods and economies in production to an extent which was not thought possible a few years ago. These new conditions must be taken into account in considering the rates to be imposed.

No Unnecessary or Excessive Duties.

"Without relinquishing one particle of our devotion to the cause of protection, we feel that we have a right to ask that the cause shall not be burdened by the imposition of duties which are unnecessary and excessive. In the readjustment of rates suggested the committee have tried in every instance to make them sufficiently protective to domestic interests without being prohibitive.

"The framers of the House bill estimate a total revenue from the bill of $269,105,710 in normal years. This would be the largest revenue ever received from customs duties, and an increase of $113,479,793 over the customs revenue of 1896, and of $70,732,254 over that of 1893.

"The report of the Ways and Means Committee of the House recognizes the fact that anticipatory importations will largely reduce the expected revenues of the first fiscal year under the new tariff; but after making allowance for these importations, the report estimates an increased income of $76,000,000 for the year 1898, provided the law should be passed by May 1. If its enactment were delayed until July 1, the report added, that $15,000,000 additional would easily be lost to the public Treasury.

What House Rates Would Produce.

"It will be apparent from a critical examination of the provisions of the House bill that the estimate of $60,000,000 increase of revenue, if the bill should become a law by the first of July, was excessive.

"To indicate the grounds upon which this judgment is based, we may take the wool and woolen schedules, from which $24,000,000 out of $76,000,000 increase is expected. The fact is well known that there have been unusual importations of wool in anticipation of the reimposition of a duty—enough, according to the trade reports, to supply all the foreign wool needed by the domestic manufacturers for more than a year.

"The statistics on this point justify the belief that there can be no revenue from the wool duties during the fiscal year 1898 except possibly a small amount from third-class wools. The estimate of $14,000,000 increase from woolen goods is equally erroneous. The same condition exists in lesser degree, perhaps, with reference to other schedules. Instead of an increased revenue from tobacco, we may more safely count upon a decrease in the first year. The increase from sugar will be much less than the Ways and Means Committee's estimate, owing to the fact that one-quarter of the year's supplies of raw sugar will probably be imported before any new rates of duty can be applied to them.

Revenue from Senate Schedules.

"The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the expenditures for all purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, at $460,946,047.28. The Finance Committee estimates the revenue to be derived in the same fiscal year from customs, if the provisions of the bill reported by them should be enacted into law, at $182,744,000. This includes an estimated revenue from the temporary duty on tea of $8,000,000. The estimate of receipts by schedules is as follows:

Schedule.	Senate Est'e.	Schedule.	Senate Est'e.
A	$6,695,000	J	15,468,000
B	9,741,000	K	$25,028,000
C	12,809,000	L	13,023,000
D	1,494,000	M	1,404,000
E	38,000,000	N	13,500,000
F	13,797,000		
G	7,860,000	Total	$174,774,000
H	7,935,000	Tea	8,000,000
I	9,350,000		
Total			$182,744,000

"The committee estimates the' receipts from internal revenue for the same period at $170,700,000. If we add to this the Treasury estimate for miscellaneous receipts, $20,000,000, and the receipts on account of the Post Office, $96,227,076, we have a total estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1898 of $469,-671,076, or an estimated excess of receipts over expenditures for that year of $2,725,-028.

Internal Revenue Estimate.

"In estimating the receipts from internal revenue for this year, we have added to the usual receipts from this source $23,900,000, the estimate of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the additional revenue which will be derived from the increase in taxes on fermented liquors, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff, provided by the suggested amendments. It is suggested that the additional tax on fermented liquors and the duties on tea should be imposed until Jan. 1, 1900, by which date it is believed the business of the country will have adjusted itself to the new tariff, and the customs receipts and internal revenue taxes will supply ample revenue to meet the expenses of the Government.

"If the estimated revenue from the duty on tea and the additional internal revenue taxes should be omitted from the committee's estimate of receipts, there would be an estimated deficiency of $29,175,000, instead of a surplus of $2,725,028. The committee believes it to be the imperative duty of Congress to provide in the measure under consideration for a revenue which will certainly meet the requirements of the Government for the next fiscal year. The adoption of a revenue bill which should fail in this purpose and which should create an additional deficiency in the immediate future, and which would require a further issue of bonds to meet current expenditures, would certainly be fatal to the hopes of future success of any political party responsible for such legislation."

COMPARISON AS TO REVENUE.

Estimate that the House Bill Would Make a Deficit the First Year, the Senate Bill a Surplus.

"In selecting the sources for additional revenue the committee decided to increase temporarily the tax on articles of voluntary use, rather than to assess additional duties, which might prove inoperative, upon articles of necessity or upon those which enter into our manufactured products. Assuming that the necessity for additional revenue exists, and of this we believe there can be no question, there is no economic reason, and certainly none that affects the public interests, why beer and tobacco should not bear their share of additional taxation. The committee believe that the duty proposed on tea will not prove a serious burden upon the consumers of that article.

The Future of Protection.

"Nothing in the theory of protection interferes with the imposition of further internal revenue taxes by protectionists whenever such a course is found desirable for revenue purposes. In the future it is almost certain that we shall be obliged to depend more and more upon taxes of this nature for necessary revenue. In the years to come we must expect a decrease rather than an increase in the customs revenue to be derived under the principal schedules of the tariff.

"With duties adequately protective upon manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and flax, we may expect a constantly diminishing revenue from the importations of these products. If the rates imposed by this bill on sugar should be found to lead to the rapid development of the beet sugar industry in the United States, we may expect large reductions year by year from the contemplated revenue from sugar. Some of the most sanguine advocates of the policy of encouraging beet sugar production in this country believe that we shall within ten years produce all of our sugar.

Must Look for New Revenue Sources.

"The legitimate result of a protective policy is to give the American market to American producers. When this becomes an accomplished fact, the revenue growing out of protective duties disappears. It must be evident, therefore, that we must look for other sources of revenue. Whether it should be along the line of an increase of internal revenue taxes such as we have suggested or whether some other sources of revenue should be sought, it is not necessary now to determine.

"It is safe to assume that numerous objectors will always be found to any plan for increased taxation. In this particular case the committee are only strenuous that a wise public policy requires that our revenue should at all times be equal to our expenditures, and that the people of the United States will not be satisfied with any revenue measure that does not provide adequate income for this purpose."

The Schedules Considered.

Mr. Aldrich then took up the various schedules and, explaining the changes made, said:

"The rates in the chemical schedule are lower than those in the act of 1890.

"In Schedule B the earthenware schedule, at the earnest solicitation of the manufacturers in this country, we have recommended a compound rate of duty on all manufactures of earthenware, china, porcelain, &c. The destructive reduction in rates on these articles made by the act of 1894 resulted in the complete demoralization of the business and manufacturers and workmen have alike suffered.

"The rates suggested are much lower than the manufacturers believe to be necessary. They are, in a certain sense, experimental. Other countries levy a specific duty upon manufactures of earthenware, china, and porcelain, but none of them assess as high a duty as that suggested by the committee. The rates in the glass schedule are reduced somewhat below the rates of 1890, but they are still higher than those of the Act of 1894.

Metal Schedule.

"In the metal schedule, the rates of the Act of 1894 have been largely retained; in a few cases they have been reduced. In the miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, the paragraph relating to pocket cutlery has been reduced to a point somewhat below the Act of 1890, and considerably below the House rates. The committee suggests an increase in the duty on lead ore of ½ cent per pound, in deference to the wishes of the lead producers of the inter-mountain States.

"In schedule 'B' the provisions of the House bill on sawed lumber are retained, with a slight reduction of the duties on planed lumber. The committee found a great difference of opinion existing in different parts of the country in regard to the proper rate to be imposed upon the articles in this schedule. Many hearings were given to Senators interested on one side or the other of the question, with result I have indicated."

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Elaborate Explanation to Justify the Rates and Differential Proposed by the Committee.

"In the sugar schedule E we have suggested a change in rates and in the manner of assessing the duties. As the schedule is a very important one it seems proper that I should explain definitely the effect of the provisions we recommend.

"The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 gross tons, of 2,240 pounds each, with a value based on foreign prices approximating $90,000,000. If the high duties proposed in either the House or Senate bill should be adopted, the annual cost of sugar to consumers would be more than $160,000,000. Of the consumption of 1896 40,000 tons, or 2 per cent., were beet sugars, produced in the United States, and 243,000 tons, or 12 per cent., were domestic cane sugars, and 157,000 tons, or 8 per cent., were sugars admitted from the Hawaiian Islands free of duty under our treaty with the Hawaiian Government.

"The 2,000,000 tons sugar consumed in the United States constitute nearly 30 per cent. of the total consumption of the world, the total sugar crop of 1896 being approximately 7,000,000 tons, of which 4,300,000, or about 67½ per cent. of the whole, were beet sugars.

Free Sugar Impossible.

"The pressing necessity for securing greatly increased revenues seems to render a return to the Republican policy of free sugar adopted in 1890 an impossibility. The demand for revenue purposes, and the belief that every reasonable effort should be made to encourage the production of beet sugar in the United States led a majority of the Finance Committee to recommend the high rates upon sugar which are contained in the bill now before the Senate. It is believed by the friends of the beet sugar industry that we can successfully imitate the example of Germany in the rapid development of beet sugar production.

"The bill, as it came to us from the House of Representatives, contains provisions which levy a specific duty based upon polariscopic test upon imported sugar varying from 1 cent per pound at 75 degrees to 1⅞ cents per pound on all sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and refined sugars. The effect of these rates as applied to the total importations at the Port of New York for the month of January, 1897, is shown by a table which I submit to the Senate, which has been prepared by the customs officers in New York.

"The rates suggested show a range of ad valorem equivalents from 78.2 to 144.3 per cent.

House Schedule Not Uniform.

"A careful examination of the tables will show that the scale of rates adopted bears very unequally upon all low-grade sugars.

"The character and extent of this discrimination led your committee to believe that the schedule should be modified. The committee determined, after a careful examination of the whole subject, to recommend rates which would be in their effect as high at least as the House bill, but which would be levied in a manner that would make the ad valorem equivalents more uniform. We believe that the imposition of the high specific rates upon low-grade sugars testing 87 degrees or below would have the effect to exclude them from the markets of the United States. The total amount of these low grades produced is, as I have already stated, unimportant as compared with the total sugar crop, but their continued importation into the United States is very important when viewed from the standpoint of our trade and commerce with other countries.

"To exclude from the American market all the low-grade cane sugars from the near-by countries, and sugars of all grades from distant countries, would confine American purchasers to beet sugar and centrifugals from points nearest the United States and send all other sugars to free markets like Canada and England.

In the Interest of Consumers.

"This policy would undoubtedly increase the price of the sugars from near-by countries and necessarily add to the cost of sugar to consumers in the United States.

"These are the reasons which led our committee to suggest an ad valorem of 75 per cent. on all sugars testing not above 87 degrees. But this rate can never apply to but a very small portion of the sugars of the world, as from obvious causes the proportionate amount of such sugars is constantly decreasing.

"Of the cane sugars testing above 87 degrees, very much the larger portions, as I have already stated, are centrifugals, testing about 96 degrees. The committee, in considering the question whether they should adopt the specific scale contained in the House schedule for sugars testing above 87 degrees, were confronted with the fact that these rates woud discriminate in favor of the sugars of certain localities and values against those of others.

"The committee, after full consideration, reached the conclusion that the essential elements of a certainty of revenue and an adjustment of rates that would lessen discriminations, could best be secured by the adoption of compound rates. The committee, therefore, adopted the suggestion which is contained in the bill we have reported to the Senate of imposing a specific duty which is equivalent to about 40 per centum ad valorem with an additional duty of 35 per centum ad valorem on all sugars from 87 degrees to 100 degrees, with thirteen-hundredths of a cent per pound additional on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and on refined sugars.

Caring for the Refiners.

"More than 90 per cent. of the sugar which is imported into the United States has heretofore been imported in a raw condition and has been refined here, and it is therefore of importance that we should consider carefully the effect which the schedule proposed by the Senate committee would have upon the refining industry. We believe that it will be admitted in all quarters that this industry is entitled to fair treatment.

"The fact that the business as conducted to-day is in comparatively few hands and that a large portion of it is carried on by one company, while it furnishes a reason for unusual care in the adjustment of the rates in order that no undue or unfair advantage shall be given to sugar refiners, should not be allowed to furnish a pretext in the preparation of a tariff bill constructed upon protective lines for the destruction of a great industry. In other words, it is important from every economic standpoint that we make it possible that the refining of sugar can be successfully carried on here, and that the business should not be turned over by legislative discriminations to German refiners.

"It is therefore incumbent upon us to show that no protection is given the refining interests by the proposed schedule beyond that which is adequate for the continued existence of the business in the United States. For this purpose I have prepared a series of statements which I submit for your consideration showing the actual difference between the rates imposed by the schedule upon raw sugars of different grades and refined.

No Undue Aid to the Sugar Trust.

"The first of these tables to which I will call your attention shows the rates imposed upon each grade of sugar testing above 87 degrees by the House bill and the Senate bill. It shows further the actual differential on each grade in both the House and Senate bills.

"This table shows that the differential between raw and refined sugars by the Senate proposition varies from 9.77 to 15.40 cents per 100 pounds, while the differential in the House bill varies from 12.20 to 17.35 cents per 100 pounds. It will be seen from an examination of this table that the differential between granulated sugar and 96 degree centrifugals—this being by far the most important class of raw sugars and in amount two-thirds of the total imports of raw cane—is 9.87 cents per 100 pounds; on 94 degree centrifugals the differential is 10.8 cents; on 89 degree muscovados the differential is 14.6 cents.

"In order to show that the committee's proposition does not give undue advantage to beet sugars as compared with cane sugars, the following statement has been prepared by me to show the differential between raw and refined beet sugars in comparison with the differential of the same sugars based on the rates imposed by existing law: Differential rates on raw beet sugar, 88 degrees analysis, and on German granulated: Present law—Refined, 104.50; raw, 80.52; differential, 14.98. Senate bill—Refined, 196.50; raw, 181.703; differential, 14.797."

Mr. Aldrich then submitted statements showing the differentials under varying values of sugar and resumed:

German Sugar Bounties.

"Under existing law, German refined receives thirty-eight hundredths of a cent per pound expert bounty. The countervailing duty here is but one-tenth of a cent per pound. The German refiner, therefore, receives a net bounty of twenty-eight hundredths of a cent per pound. This enables him to sell his product at a less price than the American refiner has to pay for 96 degrees centrifugals. It is this kind of competition which is driving the cane-sugar producers and refiners of the world to the wall."

Mr. Aldrich then replied at length to a statement by William L. Wilson, in which the latter estimated the rates imposed by the Senate Committee's proposition. Continuing, Mr. Aldrich said:

"In the tables I have submitted no allusion is made to the bounty provisions contained in both the Senate and House proposals. The adoption of these or similar provisions for countervailing duties seems to be a necessity if we are to develop the beet sugar industry in the United States. Otherwise it will be possible for any foreign country by extension of its bounties to neutralize entirely the extent of our protective duties.

The Proposed Differential.

"In considering the important question whether the differential proposed by either the House or the Senate bill is greater than it should be, we are bound, in fairness, to take into consideration existing conditions and the changes which have taken place since the enactment of the act of 1894. When that act was under discussion in the Senate, the difference in the foreign value of German granulated and raw beets, 88 per cent. analysis, was fifty-seven hundreths of a cent per pound. In March the difference was thirty-three hundredths of a cent per pound.

"The importations of refined sugars into the United States amounted in 1891 to 4,000,000 pounds, and in 1892 to 14,000,000 pounds. The importations in 1896 amounted to 187,000,000 pounds, while the importations in the single month of April, 1897, amounted to nearly 22,000,000 pounds. German refiners have been driven to the sugar-refining industry of Great Britain almost entirely out of existence. They are, as I have already stated, invading every sugar market of the world with their product. Most of the German granulated imported is the result of a continuous process of refining. For months raw beet sugar and German granulated have sold on an absolute parity of value, taking only into account the percentages of pure sugar contained in each.

"If we assume the cost of refining sugar in the United States to be approximately one-half a cent per pound, and if German refined can be sold without loss on the same basis with German raws, it must be evident that the differentials suggested in the Senate proposition are not only not excessive, but they are quite likely in the near future to prove inadequate to secure the continuance of the business of sugar refining in the United States.

"If the importations of German granulated should increase at the same ratio that they have since the act of 1894 was adopted the Germans will certainly secure at an early day a large part of the American market. The protection afforded by the differentials proposed by the Senate Committee is, I believe, not only less by per centage, but less with reference to the actual requirements of the industry, than that afforded by the rates imposed upon any other important product by the terms of the bill."

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Urged that It Should Be Modified So that the United States May Get as Much as It Gives.

The Senator then took up the Hawaiian treaty and said:

"The committee will also prepare and present an amendment to the House provisions in regard to the Hawaiian treaty. The existing commercial treaty between the United States and the Government of these islands provides for the free admission of raw sugars, the product of the islands, into the United States. If this treaty should remain in force it would result in giving a bounty to the Hawaiian sugar producers amounting to more than $8,000,000 per annum. It was not contemplated, when the original treaty was made or when it was extended, that any possible advantage of this kind could ever result from its terms to the people of the Sandwich Islands.

"The effect of this bounty would undoubtedly be to stimulate enormously the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands. While we cannot fairly abrogate a treaty of this kind with a friendly power without notice, we believe that negotiations should at once be entered into looking to such a modification of the treaty as will reduce the bounty to be paid Hawaiian sugar producers to a reasonable sum, and the committee will present an amendment looking in this direction at an early day.

"There should be no difficulty in securing through the treaty-making power such modifications of the treaty as will be satisfactory to both countries without injury to either. It certainly cannot be expected that the United States will continue for any length of time to pay a bonus of seven or eight millions of dollars per annum as an inducement to any foreign country to trade with us. I assume there will be no difficulty in securing proper modifications of the treaty so that it will not be necessary for the Government of the United States to give the one year's notice of its abrogation, as provided for by its terms.

"In Schedule P we have suggested a return to the rates imposed by the act of 1894 on leaf tobacco. This action is far from satisfactory to the growers of wrapper tobacco in the United States. There is a very wide difference of opinion among those whose interests are affected as to what rates should be adopted. In Schedule G the rates imposed on agricultural products are practically those levied by the act of 1890.

"In Schedule H—the liquor schedule—but few changes are made from existing law, the only changes being in the nature of slight increases.

"In the cotton schedule the rates, which are practically those of 1894, have not been changed from the House schedules, except in the paragraphs relating to hosiery, underwear, corduroys, and velveteens. On these the rates are somewhat lower than the House provisions.

"Some changes of importance have been made in Schedule J, the rates of duty remaining practically the same as in the House bill, and the change being rather in the nature of new classifications."

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

Represented that the Senate Bill Gives Growers Larger Protection than They Ever Have Had.

"Important changes have been made in Schedule K, both on the rates on wool and on manufactured woolens.

"In dealing with the wool schedule the committee have suggested more liberal rates to the domestic wool grower than it has recommended for the producer of any manufactured article in the schedule; it has also suggested for him a more effective protection than he has ever received under any tariff law of the United States at the time of its enactment. The wool grower is given the benefit of a specific duty upon all classes of wool. Under the operation of this fixed specific duty the amount of protection afforded will increase with each new decline in the foreign value of this raw material.

"The committee has aimed to give the wool growers a rate of duty which will average from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. higher than the rates of earlier tariffs. In doing this, it has given a higher protection upon the raw material than upon the manufactured product in every case.

"Very careful consideration has been given to the compensatory duty on woolen goods, with the result of reducing the compensatory rates on low grade goods, into whose manufacture more or less of other materials than wool enter. On the high-grade goods the compensatory duties are fixed on the same basis that has obtained in all previous tariffs.

Carpet Wools.

"The House bill rate of 32 per cent. on carpet wools costing less than 13 cents a pound has created more agitation and opposition than any other feature of the wool schedule. It is alleged by the wool growers that this low rate of duty on carpet wools destroys the effectiveness of the protection afforded upon the higher grades of wool, by reason of the temptation it offers to import these low wools to be used in cheviots, golf suitings, and other popular fabrics which do not require fine wools.

"Without undertaking to affirm the correctness of these allegations regarding the extensive use of these carpet wools for clothing purposes, the committee recognized the fact that there is some such use made of them. To remove all possible ground for complaint on this score, they have fixed the duties on Class 3 wools at 4 cents a pound when under 10 cents in value, and 7 cents a pound over that valuation. Under these duties the ad valorem equivalents will range on the various clips from 35 per cent. up to 60 per cent., and in some instances 70 per cent., and they are higher than in any previous law. It is certain that under these duties foreign carpet wools cannot be imported to take the place of domestic wools in the cloth manufacture.

"Taking this feature of the wool schedule into account, it is a fact definitely demonstrated by the market reports that the protection given the American wool grower under the Senate bill is greater and more effective than has ever before received in an American tariff.

"Under this schedule wool growing should become in time one of the most profitable branches of American agriculture.

Protection for Silk Manufacturers.

"In Schedule L the committee recommend the adoption of a new paragraph fixing specific duties on silk-piece goods. The remaining portions of the schedule remain without material change. It is believed that the rates suggested will give better protection to some classes of silk manufacturers than they have heretofore enjoyed.

"In Schedule M the paragraphs have been amended and the rates reduced in most instances.

Tax on Hides.

"Many changes are made in Schedule N. The one which will attract most attention is in the placing of duty on hides of cattle. Representatives of Western States in which cattle are raised have been for many years insisting that a duty on hides should find a place in a tariff bill which was intended to protect all American interests. This contention has been resisted by the tanners of the country, who believe that it would place an unnecessary burden upon their important industry.

"I shall not attempt to enter in detail into the reasons which led the committee to suggest the imposition of the duty. Speaking for myself, I believe that the fears which have been so emphatically expressed as to the injurious effects of the duty have been largely overestimated and that no very serious burden will be placed upon either the tanning, the leather, or the boot and shoe industry if the amendment should be adopted.

Free List and Reciprocity.

"Many changes are suggested in the free list. Among the more notable of these is a recommendation to return to the liberal provisions of existing law with regard to the free importation of books, works of art, &c., under certain conditions.

"At the time the bill was reported from the committee I stated in their behalf that an amendment looking to the more rapid development and extension of reciprocal trade with foreign countries would be reported from the committee at a later day. The committee has not yet found the opportunity to prepare such an amendment. It seemed to them that the provisions of the House bill in this respect would not prove effective. It is the purpose of the committee to prepare a provision which will enable the Government of the United States within certain fixed limits and without further legislative action to enter upon arrangements or to negotiate reciprocity treaties looking to an extension of our foreign trade.

"In suggesting the striking out of the House provision, the committee had no purpose of abandoning the Republican reciprocity policy. It hopes to be able to suggest such provisions as will enable our Government to greatly extend that policy and make its adoption permanent.

"The committee also hopes, before the bill passes from the consideration of the Senate, to be able to present certain needful amendments to the customs administration law."

Bill Will Not Suit Everybody.

In conclusion, Mr. Aldrich said:

"The industrial system of the United States is growing more and more complex every year. It is becoming more difficult every year to satisfy in a tariff revision, conflicting claims of sections, or to so adjust rates as to do no injustice to any of the varied interests of this great country.

"The revision of paragraphs and rates recommended by the committee is undoubtedly far from satisfactory in many cases to interested parties. The amendments recorded represent the consensus of opinion of a majority of the members of the committee. We have no pride of opinion or authorship in regard to any of the provisions reported. We have given careful consideration to the numerous important questions involved in the various schedules.

"We present to the Senate the result of our labors and shall cheerfully accept your judgment as to the wisdom of our conclusions."

VEST CRITICISES THE BILL.

Nevertheless, He Says, the Democrats Do Not Propose Factious Opposition to It.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Aldrich closed his tariff speech at 3.10 o'clock, having spoken a little over an hour.

Mr. Pettigrew then presented the amendment, of which he had given notice, providing that when articles are manufactured by a trust, articles of such character imported from abroad shall be free of duty. He said he would ask its consideration immediately after the committee amendments.

Mr. Vest, Democratic member of the Finance Committee, was recognized.

"We know," he said, "the desperate condition of the country, the ruined homes, the blasted hearts. If prosperity can come from any source, even from our adversaries, we will bless the moment. I do not believe the imposition of higher tariff duties will dispel the clouds hanging above us, bringing back the sunshine and illuminating the whole country."

It had been said, Mr. Vest proceeded, that adversity came with the advent of the Democratic Party, and prosperity with the Republican Party, but that adversity did not come with the advent of the Democratic Party. Mr. Vest said he would summon as a witness no less an authority than Mr. William McKinley.

Quotes McKinley.

The Senator read from a report made by Mr. McKinley on April 1, 1890, setting forth the distress which the farmers of the country were suffering. How was it expected, the Senator asked, that by increasing the burden of tariff taxes, the farmers would be helped to buy more goods?

All agreed that there must be sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the Government, that the Government credit shall be sustained and her flag honored. But every dollar collected by the Government beyond its needs was a crime.

Why was it that the Republican Party was about to abandon its record and urge a tariff not for protection, but for the amount of revenue it would produce? Why did it abandon its record and propose a tax on tea?

There was at this time an available balance in the Treasury of $229,350,650. Deducting the gold reserve of $100,000,000, the available balance was $129,350,650. This vast amount of idle money was now accumulated in the Treasury. And yet the Senate was told that it must impose on the suffering people additional taxes.

When President Harrison turned over the Government to President Cleveland the Treasury balance stood at $24,128,087. To-day there was $105,000,000 more than when Mr. Harrison turned over Government affairs to Mr. Cleveland. How could this obvious fact be avoided?

Mr. Vest said it was most unfortunate that the Republican side had offered no estimate of revenue until to-day. Inquiry had been made of Statistician Ford as to the promised comparative statement, and he had said that it was turned over to the Senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich.) Mr. Vest asked what the estimate of Mr. Ford was on the bill.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the statistician stated that in his opinion neither the House nor the Senate bill would furnish sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government.

Chandler Asks a Question.

Mr. Chandler interrupted with an inquiry as to where the vast accumulation in the Treasury to which Mr. Vest had alluded came from.

"Does the Senator mean that the Wilson bill put it there, and if not, how did it get there?" asked Mr. Chandler.

"We all know," answered Mr. Vest, "that it came from the sale of bonds which I did not approve of. But it makes no difference where it came from. There it is in the Treasury, and what right have you to increase the taxes on the people when enough is in the Treasury already?"

The Senator declared that the urgent need was not for greater taxes, but for more money and better prices. The fall in prices must be stayed before there could be any prosperity. He mentioned as one source of evil that our workers were paid on a gold basis and came into competition with those paid on a silver basis.

"The Senator from Nevada (Stewart) usually makes that argument," interposed Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire. "He has based it usually on Japan's use of silver, and now Japan has repudiated silver."

"You mean Japan was bought out," Mr. Stewart put in.

Mr. Vest then turned to several of the schedules, and discussed them in detail. First he took up the sugar schedule. The whole thing turned on one point, said Mr. Vest, and no one but the expert inside the sugar refinery was able to tell this. It was as to how much raw sugar would make 100 pounds of refined sugar, and what amount of waste there would be.

A Word About the Lead Trust.

"How is it possible to defend the increase of duty on lead?" asked Mr. Vest, "when the Lead Trust is making enormous profits and declaring 12 per cent. dividends on its stock, common and preferred. Why double the rate on lead, a product going into every poor home, in order to feed the cormorant taste of those monopolists?" On earthenware and crockery, the Senator said, the increased duties were appalling. The framers of the bill had undertaken to make the duties absolutely prohibitory, and this on the goods which go into every home. It was outrageous oppression, the Senator declared.

Mr. Vest warned Republican Senators that hides would go back on the free list as a result of thrifty New England sentiment.

In conclusion, Mr. Vest said there was no disposition to delay the consideration of the bill. There would be no factious opposition and no unnecessary objection.

Mr. Cannon (Silver Rep., Utah,) introduced an amendment for a bounty on agricultural exports, and spoke briefly, saying he pending bill offered no protection to agricultural staples. The Tariff bill was then laid aside for the day.

At 5:15 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

Notice of Thirty-two Given by Mr. Aldrich on Behalf of the Republicans of His Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Aldrich on behalf of the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance to-day gave notice of thirty-two additional amendments to the Tariff bill which will be offered as the bill progresses, as follows:

Striking out the provision in Paragraph 46 relating to chromium colors, putting a duty of 4½ cents on "the material contained therein."

Striking out the words "clock cases" from Paragraphs 90 and 91 in regard to the earthenware and china.

Adding to Paragraph 133, relating to round iron or steel wire, the following: "Provided, that all the foregoing valued at more than 5 cents per pound shall pay 40 per cent. ad valorem."

Paragraph 133½ is amended by striking out the following words: "Wire cloth and wire netting made in meshes of any form from iron, steel, brass, copper, or other metal, 45 per cent. ad valorem," and inserting in lieu the words "that articles manufactured from iron, steel, brass, or copper wire shall pay the rate of duty which would be imposed upon the wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto 1 cent per pound."

Paragraph 149 is amended so as to make the rate on pocket knives valued at more than $1.50 per dozen and not more than $3 $1 per dozen and 15 per cent. ad valorem, while those valued at more than $3 per dozen are left at $3 per dozen and 20 per cent. ad valorem. The same paragraph is amended by inserting the following amendment:

"Provided that blades, handles, or other parts of either or any of the foregoing articles imported in any other manner than assembled in finished knives or erasers shall be subject to no less rate of duty than ten." We have provided for penknives, pocket knives, clasp knives, pruning knives, manicure knives, and erasers valued at more than 50 and not more than $1.50 per dozen."

Paragraph 154 is amended so as to provide a uniform rate of 75 cents each and 25 per cent. ad valorem on revolving pistols, removing the House classification and changing the rate.

A new paragraph is added to the metal schedule as follows:

"Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded, or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels, 5½ cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem."

The last part of Paragraph 255, relating to fish packed in oil, is changed so as to read as follows:

"All other fish, except shell fish, in tin packages, 30 per cent. ad valorem."

The committee amendment being a new paragraph for 258, it is to be stricken out and the following inserted: "Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation not specially provided for in this act, and fish skinned or boned, three-fourths of 1 per cent. per pound. Mackerel or salmon, pickled or salted, 1 cent per pound."

Paragraph 299, ginger ale, &c., is amended so as to read: "Beverages containing no alcohol" instead of "water."

Several verbal changes are proposed in the cotton schedule, and in Paragraph 317 the words "braids" and "gorings," dutiable at 45 per cent. are to be stricken out, and they are to be inserted in Paragraph 336, dutiable at 40 per cent.

In the woolen schedule rugs in Paragraph 379 are changed to specifically "for floors."

In Paragraph 380 the word "manufactures" is stricken out and the words "enumerated or provided for in schedules I, J, and L of this act," are substituted. This will make articles of those schedules in which wool is a component part dutiable as woolen manufactures.

In Paragraph 388, silk schedule, "figured goods" is changed to "in the piece."

In Paragraph 393 paper is increased from 4 to 5 cents per pound.

A new paragraph is inserted in the paper schedule as follows: "393 F—Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent. ad valorem."

Manufactures of cork is made dutiable at 25 per cent.

In the free list, binding twine is changed so as to be free when measuring not exceeding 650 feet to the pound.

The following paragraph is stricken from the free list: Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps, and charts imported by the authority of or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

In Paragraph 486 A, books, maps, &c., the words "or exchanges" are added so that the articles may be sent to exchanges as well as subscribers.

In Paragraph 546 the words "excepting fish oils" are inserted, making such oils dutiable.

In Paragraph 562, ivory, the words "and vegetable ivory" are added.

Paragraph 578, "lime, chloride of, and bleaching powder," is stricken from the free list.

AGRICULTURAL DUTY.

Scheme of Silver Men Embodied in a Tariff Bill Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Cannon of Utah to-day offered the following as an amendment to the Tariff bill:

"And from and after sixty days from the passage of this act, there shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to any exporter of wheat or wheat flour, rye, or rye flour, corn, ground or unground; cotton, hops, or tobacco, produced wholly in the United States and exported by sea from any port in the United States to any port of any other country, the following bounty by way of an equalization to agriculture of the benefits of this act, to encourage the industries of the United States, to wit: 10 cents per bushel on wheat, 50 cents per barrel on wheat flour, 10 cents per bushel on rye, 50 cents per barrel on rye flour, 5 cents per bushel on corn, 10 cents per cental on corn, ground; 1 cent per pound on cotton, 2 cents per pound

AT WANAMAKER'S
BREEZY APPRECIATION

Life, vitality, animation fills this old Store. Stocks are bright. Prices are low. The house is free.

Good fellowship prevails, and the Public understands us. Everybody is welcome. Nobody's enjoyment is to be marred by importunity to purchase.

Malapert attendants will not demand a statement of your wants—a reason for your presence. But the careful attention of everybody here is subject to your command.

COTTON DRESS GOODS A new lot of the Organdies and Dimities—the 25c quality that we have been selling, at 12½c—get first showing to-day. With them comes notice from the manufacturer that the end of them is in sight. No more at the price after these are gone.

At 12 1-2 c—Printed stripe Organdy. Regular 25c.

At 12 1-2c—Printed Dimity. Regular 25c.

These are but two of the pretty Cottons at little prices—scores of others.

PINEAPPLE GAUZE

A quick-witted Scotchman saw and admired a novelty fabric made by a Frenchman, and selling at $1. He reproduced it in improved shape. Now here AT 37½c.

So woven that it will not slip seams. Plain colors and stripes.

Fourth avenue.

BLACK DRESS GOODS Just a few of the interesting spots in the Black Dress Goods section. A safe place to buy black stuffs—no trash in the stock. All permanently black:

At 25c—All-wool Challis, regular 37 1-2c.

At 31c—Figured wool Grenadine, reduced from 37 1-2c.

At 25c—Figured Canvas, 44 in., regular 50c.

At 45c—Figured Mohair Sicilian, 46 in., regular $1.

At 50c—Figured Grenadine, regular $1.25.

At 37 1-2c—Figured Mohair, regular 65c.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

CRISPENE This new fabric for outing Suits is immensely popular. Requires no lining and is fearless of storm and wash-tub.

35c, 40c AND 45c.

Big variety of styles.

The Rotunda.

WHITE DRESS GOODS Last of lots not to be duplicated. Attractive designs. Half prices.

Plain linen Grass Cloth, 48 in. wide, 35c; reduced from 65c.

Hemstitched linen Grass Cloth, 25c; reduced from 50c.

Linen Grass, embroidered, 30 in. wide, 30c; reduced from 60c.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE SUITS Two styles of them at FIVE DOLLARS. Materials are wool, and cotton homespun mixes. Divided skirts that hang gracefully, and the division is invisible when wearer is walking. Fly front coats and Eton Jackets.

Second floor, Broadway.

BICYCLE HOSIERY A lot of novelties first shown to-day. From Paris and very Frenchy. Lisle thread in Scotch plaids and fancy stripes.

$2 AND $2.50 A PAIR.

For men and women. The top-notch of style and elegance in bicycle Hosiery.

Broadway.

BOYS' SUITS Style and economy are boon companions in the following lots.

$4, REDUCED FROM $6 AND $7

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, for ages 8 to 16 yrs., of fancy cheviots, brown, sage green, gray mixed and broken plaids. Last of popular lots.

$3.50 AND $4, REDUCED FROM $5.50 and $6.

Middy Suits, for ages 3 to 7. The $3.50 Suits are of kersey cloth, navy blue, jacket and trousers and tan color vest, sailor collar, edged with tan color cloth, trimmed with 6 rows black silk soutache. The $4 suits are of rough faced serges, Havana brown and sage green, detached vest, trimmed with silk anchor and bars.

Jean Overalls for boys, 4 to 14 yrs., 50c. Strong, serviceable, dirt-defyers.

Second floor, Ninth street.

UMBRELLA JARS Elegant Umbrella Holders at very little prices.

Were $6 to $15;
Are $3 to $10.50.

BOOK WONDERS The steady line of buyers at the long temporary counter indicates the wonderful collection of Books at

FIFTEEN CENTS.

Good Books, beautifully bound, selected titles—many have been 50c, many have been $1.50.

A good library for your country house can be had for a few dollars. They are worth more for mere decoration.

It will repay time and travel to look over *that* Book counter.

Ninth street.

RIBBON CARNIVAL It began in the rain on Monday—with much success.

Just one of the grand occasions that our merchandise men know how to plan for and execute.

For vastness, never matched.

A great Trade Sale.

Opened in the nick of time.

Widths, colors, styles—everything.

Prices—cheaper to consumer than to trade.

Broadway, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS About a thousand—last of popular lots—are to go at FIFTY CENTS.

Originally $1 and $1.25. Made of fine figured dimities and lawns, percales, striped linens and Scotch plaid madras. Detachable collars.

WOMEN'S SUITS A tailor-made Suit of cheviot serge, lined throughout with taffeta silk,

AT $12.

Fly front Jacket, notched collar, tailor back, hip and change pocket with flaps; skirt hangs perfectly.

A Suit of foulard silk, dark grounds, white figures; lined throughout with changeable taffeta silk,

AT $33.

Waist has double Eton effect, stock collar and plaited belt; collar, waist and sleeves trimmed with ecru lace. Skirt correctly shaped, and finished with two ruffles.

These two items show the trend of our prices for ready-to-wear Suits.

Second floor, Broadway.

INGRAIN CARPET BARGAINS A lot of left-over pieces of the season's most popular designs in Ingrain Carpets, are to go

AT 40c A YARD.

Regularly 60 and 65c. Lengths vary from 8 to 20 yds. Possibly 450 yards in all—enough for prompt comers. Bring size of your room with you.

Fourth floor.

TRUNKS AT HALF PRICES A lot of Trunks slightly scratched from handling are to go at half prices.

Yesterday $5.50 to $20.
To-day $2.75 to $10.

After the first hundred miles you wouldn't know but you had paid full price. No more at the prices when these are gone.

Also a few women's Hat Boxes are reduced a half for the same reason.

Yesterday $4 to $8.75.
To-day $2 to $4.38.

Basement.

JARDINIERES Not a job-lot of out-of-date Jardinieres. New and perfect goods, handsomely decorated, at greatly reduced prices.

One style, blue-and-green, scroll and scene decorations,

Were $2.50 to $10
Are $1.75 to $6.75

Another style, solid colors, with floral and gold decorations,

Were $5 to $15
Are $3.75 to $11.50

Easy to count the economy.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ARRESTED HIS ROUNDSMAN.

Policeman Resented Being Found Off Post and Must Now Answer Charges.

The unusual spectacle of a policeman taking a Roundsman to the police station under arrest was witnessed early yesterday morning in the Nineteenth Precinct. Michael Gannon was the policeman, and his prisoner was Roundsman Elmer Dixon. Gannon's post extends along Broadway, from Twenty-third to Twenty-ninth Street. He should have been at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway yesterday morning at 5:30 o'clock when Roundsman Dixon arrived, but he was not. Instead he was on Sixth Avenue, talking to some cabmen. Dixon ordered him back to his post and Gannon reluctantly went, muttering curses against the Roundsman, according to the latter's story.

When the two arrived on Broadway Dixon demanded to know why Gannon was off post. "I wasn't off my post," returned the latter in a rage, "and I want you to get off my post as quick as your legs will carry you."

The Roundsman repeated his question, whereupon Gannon, who is more than 6 feet in height, grasped his superior officer by the collar, and said: "I'll settle this business right here. Come to the station house!"

There was a momentary struggle, in which Dixon found he was no match for Gannon, and so he submitted to being taken to the station house, where Gannon demanded of Sergt. McDermott that the prisoner be locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. A few minutes afterward he asked to be allowed to withdraw the charge, which was done, and Dixon was discharged from custody.

Dixon then made a charge against Gannon of being off post.

Both men were taken before Acting Inspector Harley yesterday afternoon, and Dixon stated that when he asked Gannon what he was doing off post the latter tried to throw him into a cellar. Acting Inspector Harley ordered charges to be made against Gannon for insubordination, assault, and absence from post.

W. F. MITTMAN A SUICIDE.

Chicago Dancing Master Shoots Himself, Then Jumps Thirteen Stories.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A man while walking around the corridor on the thirteenth floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building, at Lasalle and Washington Streets, at 8 o'clock this morning, suddenly drew a revolver and shot himself. He then threw himself over the railing into the court, thirteen stories below, narrowly missing pedestrians in the crowded main lobby of the structure. It is thought the man was dead before he struck the pavement. The body was horribly crushed.

The fall was a distance of 180 feet.

A letter in the suicide's pocket showed him to be W. F. Mittman, a dancing teacher. The letter said his wife had accused him wrongfully, and that he intended to take his life yesterday, but had concluded to give her one more chance.

RICHMOND COUNTY DEBT LIMIT.

Matter of the Drainage Bonds of 1872 Brought Up at Albany.

ALBANY, May 25.—Application was to-day made to the Attorney General by John Murray Mitchell, representing Emma L. Muller, to determine whether the County of Richmond did not reach the limit of its power to incur debt when it issued bonds for the payment of the drainage bonds of the year 1872.

These bonds the county has never recognized. They were not issued by county authorities, but by special Local Drainage Commissioners. The bonds were purchased by Mrs. Muller at 3 cents on the dollar. Their validity has always been questioned, the county never having paid any principal or interest on them. The county was represented by John J. Kenney and George J. Greenfield. The action is to prevent any further issue until the Muller bonds are paid.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Lack of American Ships to Carry Grain to India Discussed in the Senate.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MATTERS

Refusal of the Russian Charge d'Affaires to Vise a Passport for a Jewish Banker of Fresno, Cal.—Senator Mallory Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pasco of Florida presented the credentials of the new Senator from Florida, Stephen R. Mallory, and the latter was duly sworn in. He was assigned to a desk in the front row of the extreme right of the Democratic side. A handsome bouquet of roses was on his desk.

A further conference on the Indian bill was ordered.

A resolution was agreed to requesting the President for all correspondence relating to the fur seals in Bering Sea.

Mr. Perkins of California presented a resolution reciting the refusal of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington to visé a passport for Adolph Kutner, an influential Jewish banker of Fresno, Cal., who was about to visit Poland. The resolution refers to the "invidious distinction against certain American citizens" and the official action of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Premier, relative to the exclusion of Jews from Russia. It provides also that this Government request Russia "to declare whether American citizens are excluded from Russia on account of their religious faith, and, if so, that said Imperial Government of Russia be requested to remove such prohibition and permit Americans of whatever religious faith to visit Russia, &c." Mr. Perkins spoke in favor of the resolution, saying the United States should extend its protecting arm to every citizen, Jew or Gentile, wherever he might go. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota was agreed to, requesting the President for information relative to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads; amounts of dividends, execution of the Thurman act, &c.

Ship to Carry Grain to India.

The resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ any suitable ship in the transportation of relief supplies to India was considered. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire explained that this was essential, as no American ships were available.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama remarked that the Senate had reached an era when it was necessary to consult "somebody at the other end of the Capitol" as to whether a measure could go through.

"Has the Senator," queried Mr. Morgan, addressing Mr. Chandler, "inquired whether this benevolent resolution will be allowed to receive consideration in the House?"

Mr. Chandler answered that of course no arrangement could be made in advance. Then he added:

"I would ask the Senator if he has made any arrangement for passing his Cuban resolution in the House, which passed this body by such a large majority?"

"No, the people are arranging that," responded Mr. Morgan, "and either the Senator from New Hampshire, who supported that resolution, and myself and the American people and the Almighty will have to give way on that, or else the Speaker of the House of Representatives will give way."

A Calamity and Humiliation.

Mr. Morgan spoke on the calamity and humiliation to which the United States was subjected in having no American ships in which to carry this American benefaction.

This dispatch of grain to British India would convince the British people, Mr. Morgan said, that, notwithstanding the defeat of the arbitration treaty, we intend to live with them on terms of peace and amity. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing for the naturalizing of two British-built ships to carry this grain. He declared that the shipping laws, preventing the naturalizing of foreign-built ships were responsible for the humiliating condition of having no American ships.

The galleries showed signs of irritation at the delay in opening the tariff debate, and there was a shuffling toward the entrances. The attendance of Senators also thinned, but pending the debate on American ships.

Mr. Chandler urged that there should be no effort to alter the navigation laws as an incident to sending relief to starving people. He added that the Alabama Senator ought not to delay this relief to the famine stricken people while he makes a speech.

Mr. Morgan answered that he had no purpose to delay this benefaction. He was anxious, he said, ironically, to cultivate the benevolent sentiments of the people of the great empire of Great Britain.

"They have that sentiment toward the Senator now," suggested Mr. Chandler, amid laughter.

The discussion was cut off by the close of the morning hour at 2 o'clock, when the Tariff bill was taken up.

FEDERAL OFFICES FILLED.

Edwin H. Conger Nominated for Minister to Brazil and Brooke for Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Minister to Brazil—EDWIN H. CONGER of Iowa.

Consul at Sherbrooke, Quebec—JOHN G. FOSTER of Vermont.

Major General—Brig. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE.

Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy—Assistant Engineer DOCTOR E. DISMUKES.

Agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency in Montana—GEORGE B. McLAUGHLIN.

Edwin Hurd Conger of Iowa, who has been nominated for Minister to Brazil, goes to no new field, as he was appointed by President Harrison to the same office in 1890. He was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1843, and was educated at Lombard University, whence he was graduated in 1862. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in the Union Army as a private and served until the end of the war, being brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. After the war he took up the study of law, and was graduated from the Albany Law School. He began the practice of his profession at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained until 1868, when he went to Dexter, Iowa, and engaged in stock raising, general farming, and banking. In 1877 he entered politics, and was chosen Treasurer of Dallas County, being re-elected in 1879. A year after he was elected State Treasurer, in which office he served two terms. In 1884 he was elected by the Republicans to the Forty-ninth Congress, and was twice re-elected. In his last term as Congressman he was Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and it was mainly through his efforts that the free-coinage men were prevented from sending a radical silver-standard measure to the President.

John Rutter Brooke, nominated for Major General, was born near Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn., in July, 1838. When twenty-two years of age he enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers in April, 1861, and was at once made Captain of his company. In November of that year he was made Colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers May 12, 1864, and on Aug. 1 of that year was brevetted a Major General of Volunteers for meritorious and gallant services. He distinguished himself at Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and Gettysburg, and, in fact, shared in all the misfortunes and good fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Brooke left the volunteer service in February, 1866, and entered the regular army as Captain of the year as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry. In March, 1869, he was transferred to the Third Infantry, and on March 20, 1870, he reached by promotion the Colonelcy of the Thirteenth Infantry, from which he was transferred to the Third Infantry in 1879. He was in command of this latter regiment when he was appointed a Brigadier General in 1888, and assumed command of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha. Later he was transferred to the command of the Department of the Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, and when not long ago Gen. Wesley Merritt took command of the Department of the East, Gen. Brooke succeeded him in command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Exclusively new colors and figures in MADRAS AND CHEVIOT

Negligee SHIRTS,

$1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50.

All sleeve lengths. Cuffs attached or separate.

841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, Cor. Canal St.
265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

MILITARY ATTACHE IN LONDON.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter Detailed to Duty at the Embassy.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Secretary of War has detailed Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to be United States military attaché at the Embassy in London. Capt. Carter is an engineer officer of high professional attainments, and succeeds to the place in the Embassy which has been vacant since the return to this country of Col. Ludlow, who left the post to follow his duties on the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, to be Major General; Joseph H. Gaines of West Virginia, to be United States Attorney for the District of West Virginia.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Milford, Irving Brooks; Wheeler, T. D. Stickney.
Connecticut—Marlboro Mills, F. H. Blish.

TO WORK ON FOR ARBITRATION.

Permanent Committee Issues a Statement in Regard to the Rejection of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Permanent Committee on Arbitration appointed by the National Conference held in Washington in April, 1896, with special reference to a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, have made public the following statement:

"The rejection, by our National Senate, of the treaty initiated in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress passed in 1890, and concluded by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain Jan. 11, 1897, we believe to have been against the highest interests not only of the two nations immediately concerned, but also of the world. Nor can we doubt that the rejection was against the prevailing National conviction. By every available mode of expression, the people, without distinction of party or locality, manifested their desire for the ratification of the treaty. Seldom has a National measure received a popular support so cordial.

"We believe that the National conviction remains essentially unchanged. It appears that the vast majority of our citizens are still in favor of an equitable system of arbitration between the two countries. They still think, with President McKinley, in the words of his inaugural address, that the treaty deserved approval, 'not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind,' and that 'the importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization'; and, with Mr. Cleveland, that the treaty had in it 'the promise of transcendent good.'

"To our fellow-citizens, accordingly, we make renewed and confident appeal. The wise advocacy of the great cause should be everywhere maintained. The effort should still be not only for arbitration as fit occasion may arise, but also for a proper and permanent system of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. Such a result would be the most influential step toward the adoption of arbitration by all civilized nations. It remains, therefore, for patriotic citizens unitedly to labor until, with the sanction of our National Senate, the intelligent will of the people shall be embodied in a just and comprehensive treaty for the accomplishment of that end."

The statement is signed by William E. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, George L. Rives, John W. Foster, Nelson A. Miles, L. T. Chamberlain, Lyman J. Gage, Fleming Du Bignon, William C. Gray, J. B. Moore, Carl Schurz, W. A. Fuller, Horace Davis, William H. Taft, Moorfield Storey, Henry Hitchcock, Alexander T. Humphrey, Edward Atkinson, C. C. Harrison, A. T. McGill, Josiah Crosby, Charles E. Perner, J. H. Converse, Herbert Welsh, D. M. Key, George A. Plisbury, Oscar R. Hundley, Simeon E. Baldwin, and Gardiner G. Hubbard.

QUEEN VICTORIA REPLIES.

Thanks President and Presbyterians for Birthday Greetings.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The congratulations of the President on the occasion of the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday have been acknowledged in the following cablegram received at the White House to-day from Ambassador Hay:

London, May 25, 1897.

To the President:

I have just received the following telegram from Balmoral: 'May I beg you to convey to the President my sincere thanks for his kind congratulations transmitted through you. VICTORIA, R. I."

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 25.—At the opening of the afternoon session the following reply to a cablegram to Queen Victoria, sent yesterday, was read: "The Queen thanks the Assembly for its kind telegram. J. N. EDWARDS.

CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS.

Sets to be Presented to Lady Aberdeen and the Duke of York.

OTTAWA, May 25.—It is the intention of the Government to pass a minute of Council presenting Lady Aberdeen and the Duke of York with complete sets of the Canadian jubilee postage stamps, bound in handsome morocco cases. Lady Aberdeen is favored as the wife of the Governor General. His Royal Highness, the Duke, is known to have one of the finest collections of stamps in the world.

William J. Bryan Made a Member.

SARATOGA, May 25.—William J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, to-day sent a letter of acceptance to honorary membership in the William D. McNulty Democratic Association of Saratoga Springs.

The New York Telephone System now has

18,500

Telephone Stations in New York City.

There is accommodation for many more.

Minimum Rate, Direct Line, 600 local messages, $90 A Year

Party line $15 a year less.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

15 Dey St. 18 Cortlandt St. 115 W. 28th St.

GOOD DAY FOR BROOKDALE

Horses Owned by the Messrs. Thompson Win Three of the Six Races at the Morris Park Track.

RENSSELAER BEAT DON DE ORO

A Good Race for the Son of Hayden Edwards—Russler, Divide, L'Alouette, Nosey, and Wolhurst Also Won Their Races.

"Those Thompson boys" had a sort of gala day of it at Morris Park yesterday. Horses belonging in their stable won just half the races, and their two-year-old fillies L'Alouette and Sagacity ran first and second, respectively, in the Fashion Stakes for the young misses, thus putting to the credit of their owners $2,750 of the $3,000 stake. Their other winners were the atrociously named Nosey, who, immediately after the race, was sold to Senator Fleischmann of Ohio, and Wolhurst. During the day they also sold Orthos and Sweet Sound to Henry Wehrhahn, the three fetching something like $2,200, according to the gossip of the paddock.

"Jack" McDonald seems to have "uncovered" a very good colt in Rensselaer, who yesterday put the Pocantico Handicap to his credit, though he graduated from the maiden class just two weeks ago. The victory was a popular one, as Mr. McDonald is one of the most thoroughly liked men among the layers, and always runs his horses to win. But he is not always the best judge of his own horses, for, while a lot of people backed the colt to win on the strength of his two previous victories, Mr. McDonald only backed him for a few hundreds and played Don de Oro as a "saver." And then Rensselaer "made a monkey of the Don," according to the vernacular of the track. What pleased Mr. McDonald most was that the colt is one of his own breeding, and a son of his favorite stallion, Hayden Edwards.

That Pocantico Handicap was the feature of the day's sport, chiefly because it brought to the post Don de Oro, popularly supposed to be the best of the three-year-olds in the string of August Belmont. The Don failed to run up to expectations and made a sorry showing of it, either because he did not like the muddy track or because of a case of the sulks. At all events he was a poor third at the end of the run. The field was narrowed down to seven when the horses went to the post, and the Don was the favorite for the event, with Arbuckle and Buddha the next most fancied among the starters.

It was a run over the Withers mile and when the horses got a start Buddha, Rensselaer, and Orestes showed in front and ran together for about three furlongs. Then Orestes, the son of the famous English horse Ormonde, gave up in disgust and went back to the rear. Don de Oro took his place nearest to the leaders and was there when the lot swung around the turn for the home stretch. Directly they got straightened for home Buddha showed the white feather and Arbuckle moved up from the ruck to join Rensselaer. But Doggett would not allow that and sent Rensselaer on so fast that Arbuckle could not catch him. Doggett kept at work on the McDonald colt, never giving him time to stop, and so won the stake very cleverly. Arbuckle had little trouble in beating Don de Oro home, the Belmont colt acting as if he would not try to win, in spite of all that Sims could do.

Run for the Fashion.

Just previous to the Pocantico eight two-year-old fillies ran for the Fashion Stake, the most valuable event of the day. The Messrs. Thompson sent two to the post, perhaps because they were a bit afraid that L'Alouette was not sure to win the event, and they preferred two good strings to their bow. They certainly had them, for either one of them could play with the field. Mahallah made a bid for the event in the first quarter of a mile, when she ran on even terms with L'Alouette. But when Griffin gave the latter her head she shook off the representative of the Montana silver millionaire. Sagacity and Kenmore Queen also both passed her. Sagacity was eased it was certain that L'Alouette would win, and the latter was also eased up when Griffin saw that he had only a stable compaion to beat. It was a good race, considering the track, 0:47½, and the winner would have run it much faster had she been forced to do so. Miss Rowena, one of the Burns & Waterhouse string from California, carried the stable colors for the first time on an Eastern track this season. She ran away on a false break and was only stopped when her jockey steered her up against the fence so abruptly as to knock a rail off the fence and the breath out of her body at the same time. This little incident perhaps accounts for the fact that she cut no figure in the race.

The Other Races.

The opening dash of six furlongs, in which only apprentices and boys who had never ridden a winning horse were allowed to have mounts, furnished the sharpest finish of the day. The contestants were Russler and Dolando, and a lad named Makin rode the former so well that he got home in front of "the beef and beans horse" by about the width of the former's mustache. Dolando was not helped a particle by the lad Hottershall, who had the mount, and that was why he was beaten in all probability.

Divide had things all her own way in the seven-furlong dash for three-year-old fillies, in which but three started. Miss Prim could not wade through the mud, and so she had to be satisfied with third place. It may have satisfied her, but it didn't her backers, who were numerous.

After the two fixtures were disposed of, Nosey won a five-furlong selling race for the Brookdale Stable in the handiest possible fashion. He stood a drive that augurs well for his usefulness among the selling platers in the future. Lady Ashley got the place from Tantris after a sharp bit of a brush.

With the lightest weight in the saddle, Wolhurst, another of the Brookdale string, took the handicap at a mile in the run over the hill. Brisk and Cromwell made the running for six furlongs, and then finding the task of winning too great an effort, gracefully retired and allowed Wolhurst to take the purse, which he did by beating the pair a couple of lengths. In the end Cromwell just beat Brisk home for the second part of the purse.

To-day's sport will be made very interesting by the meeting of Requital and Handspring in a run of a mile over the Withers Course. Belmar, who was to have started against them, paid forfeit, as he has been a little under the weather recently, and Hastings is an absentee because he is coughing and not fit to race. The net proceeds will be for deserving charities—the Fund for Disabled Jockeys and the Fresh Air Funds of the city—so there should be a large turnout. All but the actual running expenses of the day will be turned into the funds, which should net a handsome sum.

The tabulated results of the races, with the order in which the horses finished, and the odds against the several starters, are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by jockeys never having won a race; selling allowances. Purse of $450, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:17.

1—Russler, P. S. F. Randolph's b. c., by Tom Ochiltree or Russell—Lejectrix, 3 years, 88 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Mackin)
2—Dolando, T. Welsh's b. g., 4, 105, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hothersall)
3—Xmas, W. C. Daly's c. c., 3, 105, 6 to 1.....(Kelly)

Billall, 100, 7 to 2, (Millett;) Shultz, 110, 20 to 1, (Charlton;) Timour, 91, 60 to 1, (Mitchell;) Hanlon, 122, 15 to 1, (Hicks,) and Louise N., 103, 20 to 1, (Swan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a nose; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:32¾.

1—Divide, Kensico Stable's ch. f., by Rossington-Unite, 116 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Taral)
2—Euphemia L., M. F. Stephenson's b. f., 109, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Thorpe)
3—Miss Prim, Charles Littlefield Jr.'s b. f., 116, 5 to 2.....(Littlefield)

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Fashion, for fillies two years old, of $3,000, of which $400 to second and $250 to third. Half a mile, straight. Time—0:47½.

1—L'Alouette, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., by Kinglike-Juliette, 115 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Griffin)
2—Sagacity, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. f., 115, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sloane)
3—Kenmore Queen, Graves & Co.'s b. f., 115, 8 to 1.....(Perkins)

Miss Rowena, 115, 7 to 2, (Hennessy;) Lady Cooper, 115, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Abundant, 115, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Makallah, 115, 8 to 1, (Taral,) and Fayida, 115, 20 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pocantico Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Rensselaer, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., by Hayden Edwards-The Belle, 120 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Arbuckle, E. W. Heffner's ch. c., 113, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Don de Oro, August Belmont's ch. c., 126, 2 to 1.....(Sims)

Buddha, 119, 3 to 1, (Littlefield;) Orestes, 111, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Bastion, 115, 7 to 1, (Griffin,) and Kebo, 112, 10 to 1, (Perkins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse $450, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00.

1—Nosey, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 104 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Corbley)
2—Lady Ashley, C. D. McCoy & Co.'s b. f., 110½, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
3—Tantris, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 105, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Babieca, 116, 15 to 1, (Reiff;) Genaro, 97, 15 to 1, (McGann;) Delicate, 97, 20 to 1, (Stanhope,) and Toril, 102, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile over the hill. Time—1:43¾.

1—Wolhurst, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. g., by Ventilator-Nutbrown, 101 pounds, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 5, 110, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Thorpe)
3—Brisk, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4, 112, 10 to 1.....(Harrison)

Maurice, 126, 7 to 2, (Perkins,) and Judge Barker 106, 12 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

Last Day of the Meeting—Flora Louise Disqualified.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—This was the last day of the meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club. The races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sharon, 105 pounds, (Clerico,) 1 to 2, won; Eugenia Wicks, 100, (Burns,) 6 to 1 and even, second; Sister Clara, 95, (Wilhite,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Volax and Asaph also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Penitence, 105 pounds, (Wilhite) 20 to 1, won; Nada, 103, (Clerico,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Incidental, 108, (Allcock,) 100 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Flora Louise and Locust Blossom also ran. Locust Blossom finished first and Flora Louise finished second, but was disqualified.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Anger, 93 pounds, (Burns,) 3 to 5, won; Myrtle Harkness, 105, (Wilhite,) 2½ to 1 and out, second; Rookwood, 104, (Gallena,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Arrack and Countess Irma also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Kingston Stakes. Half a mile. Selling. Cob, 104 pounds, (Hill,) 3 to 2, won; Cuba Free, 90, (Burns,) even and out, second; Ma Angeline, 90, (Coley,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:03. James Debow also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Pillbuster, 95 pounds, (Bunghman,) 75 to 1, won; Clifford, Jr., 107, (Clerico,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Assassin, 92 (Coley,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. J. P. B., Gallante, Astralina, and Doctor Kellogg also ran.

Entries for Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Golf	113	Arabian	101
Trillette	108	Kaiser Ludwig	98
Bromo	105	Eton Jacket	96
Kinnikinic	101	Chic	93
Domitor	101		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Four and one-half furlongs, straight.

Kings Highway	112	Refide	100
Brentwood	109	Jingle Bell	100
Checkers	108	Prince Auckland	100
Midian	106	Essonite	97
Warrenton	106	Delicate	95
Tinkler	103	Genaro	95
Handpress	100	Indian Summer	92

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs, straight.

Demagogue	126	Mirthful	117
Previous	123	Fixed Star	114

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Requital	121	Handspring	121

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

Mirage	114	Bromo	103
Martian	113	Leedsville	104
Canewood	111	Collateral	103
Halton	111	Azure	100
Our Johnnie	110	Braw Lad	98
Juno	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong over the hill.

Ben Eder	126	Free Advice	118
Brandywine	121		

CRICKETERS GO ABROAD.

Picked Team from Philadelphia Which Will Play in England.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The picked team of Philadelphia cricketers who will play about fifteen matches in England this Summer left here this afternoon for New York, where they will sail for England on the steamship St. Paul to-morrow. The first match will be with the Oxford University at Oxford, June 7-9. One member of the team, A. M. Wood, is already in England, having sailed some two weeks ago.

The team, which is a strong one, was selected from the Germantown, Belmont, Philadelphia, Haverford, Tioga, and Merion Clubs. Its personnel is as follows: George S. Patterson, (Captain) F. H. Bohlen, B. H. Clark, F. W. Ralston, L. Biddle, H. L. Clark, J. B. King, E. M. Cregor, C. Coates, Jr., J. A. Lester, H. C. Thayer, H. P. Bailey, F. H. Bates, and A. M. Wood.

Milton C. Work accompanies the team as manager.

Two members of the team, Messrs. Patterson and Bailey, were with the team which went to England in 1889.

The Philadelphians will meet all the strong teams of the leading counties, amateur and professional.

The team registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

PHILADELPHIA HORSE SHOW.

Opening Day Has a Fine Display of Hackneys and Trotters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The sixth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association opened to-day at Wissahickon Heights, and will continue five days. The list of entries is the largest in the history of the association, and the prizes aggregate $15,000.

In the hackney class are Cadet, Enthope, Wildfire, and Performer. The standard trotters include Stamboul, Albert W., Jr., and Pearlo. All the well-known exhibitors are represented in the large entry list. Notwithstanding an early morning rain and threatening clouds, there was a large attendance present to witness the opening events. The association's exhibitions are always recognized as society functions, and the tallyhos and other fashionable equipages were numerous about the beautiful inclosure to-day.

The first competitive event was that of hackney mares. Then followed hackney stallions, horses in harness, and qualified and green hunters, the latter including both light and heavy weight.

HOMESTEAD RIOTS RECALLED.

Bauer and Nold, Concerned in the Attempted Murder of H. C. Frick, Released.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—Henry Bauer and Carl Nold, the Anarchists, who were accomplices of Alexander Bergman in the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, during the Homestead strike of 1892, were released from the Ri

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Ninth Regiment Cup Was Won for the Third Time by the Men of Company A.

IT IS NOW THEIRS FOREVER

Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers and Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon at the Range.

The Second Battalion of the Ninth Regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, F, I, and K, a few stragglers from Company C, the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, and the First Separate Company of Mount Vernon, practiced at Creedmoor yesterday. While the weather was perfect, the breeze that blew all day was not favorable to the marksmen. Nevertheless, some good scores were made, and all the companies succeeded in qualifying the majority of their men.

The honors were carried off by Company A of the Ninth Regiment, with a general merit figure of 61.16, nearly 9 points higher than its rival of the day, Company K, and about 3 points higher than Company G, which practiced the day before. The A men were jubilant, as the trophy which the regiment gives to the company securing the highest figures of merit three consecutive times is now theirs forever. Capt. O'Connor felt much gratified over the success of his men, and strongly commended the spirit they displayed.

Company K was unfortunate in not having a full company down, although it did well in its qualifying strength, only seven out of forty-nine present failing to get the marksman medal.

To-day four divisions of the First Naval Battalion will practice, and some good shooting is expected. Yesterday's summary and scores follow:

NINTH REGIMENT.

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yds.	65 Yds.	Total.
Maj. G. T. Lorigan	3 3 2 4 4 4 2 2—16		31
Lieut. T. W. Timpson	4 3 3 4 4—18	2 4 3 3 4—16	34
Capt. S. S. O'Connor, Co A	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	33
1st Lieut. J. O'Donnell, Co A	3 2 2 5 3—15	3 4 4 4 3—18	33
2d Lieut. M. J. Mahoney, Co A	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 0 4 3 3—13	32
Capt. A. M. Tompkins, Co C	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 3 2 3 4—16	34
1st Lieut. C. Forster, Co B	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
2d Lieut. H. C. Leonhardt, Co B	4 4 5 3 3—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	34
Capt. W. W. Mafs, Co C	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 2—15	33
1st Lieut. W. E. Bryde, Co F	4 3 4 2 3—16	2 0 4 4 4—14	30
2d Lieut. R. W. Mackin, Co C	4 4 3 4 2—17	0 3 4 2 4—13	30
Capt. Carl Kahlbaum, Co I	3 4 4 5 5—22	3 2 3 2 4—14	36
Lieut. C. Meyer, Co I	4 5 3 4 4—20	3 4 4 0 2—13	33
Capt. W. F. Morris, Co K	5 4 4 4 0—17	3 3 3 4 3—16	33
1st Lieut. J. J. Byrne, Co K	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 3 2 4 2—14	31

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Quart. Mast. Sergt. H. E. Gilmore	4 4 3 3 5—19	3 0 4 3 4—14	33

COMPANY A.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
1st Sergt. E. J. Cullen	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	32
Q. M. Sergt. F. T. Hoyt	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 3 2—16	34
Sergt. F. J. Doyle	4 2 4 3 4—17	4 0 0 4 5—13	30
Sergt. J. C. Hegarty	4 3 4 5 4—20	3 4 3 3 3—16	36
Sergt. G. Fritzmaier	3 4 5 4 4—20	2 3 4 4 4—17	37
Corp. J. Tracy	4 2 4 5 4—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	34
Corp. J. L. Banks	3 4 2 4 4—18	3 2 2 3 2—12	30
Corp. W. O'Brien	5 4 3 4 4—20	3 4 3 3 4—17	37
Corp. M. F. Welch	2 4 4 2 3—15	3 2 3 3 4—15	30
Corp. J. J. Walsh	3 4 4 2 4—17	3 3 0 4 4—14	31
Corp. S. B. Slagle	4 4 4 3 5—20	2 0 2 3 3—10	30
Corp. H. Harris	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 2 3 3 3—14	30
Corp. M. Donohue	3 4 4 0 4—15	0 2 3 4 4—13	28
Lance Corp. J. Deane	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 0 4 3 3—13	32
M. Adler	5 2 4 3 4—18	4 4 2 4 2—16	34
J. Adler	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 4 3 0 4—13	32
A. Brown	4 4 3 4 4—19	0 3 3 0 4—15	34
J. D. Braun	3 4 4 5 4—18	2 5 4 0 4—15	33
F. Brown	5 3 3 3 3—17	4 3 2 2 5—16	33
T. Burke	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 4 4—17	33
E. Barry	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 4 4 2 3—16	33
J. Conroy	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 3 4 3 0—14	34
J. Cullen	4 4 5 4—21	4 4 3 3 0—15	36
C. Carey	3 4 2 3 5—17	3 4 2 4 4—17	34
C. R. Cram	2 4 3 4 4—17	4 0 4 4 3—15	32
J. Egan	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 2 3 4—16	35
J. Feltner	4 4 2 3 3—17	3 3 4 2 3—15	32
J. Guth	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	35
T. Geary	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 3 2 4—17	35
F. T. Grace	4 4 3 3 2—16	2 3 2 4 3—14	30
J. Heck	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 2 3 2 0—11	27
H. Harth	3 4 3 5 4—19	3 4 4 2 2—15	34
L. Harlin	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 4 2 3 5—18	35
W. Harding	0 4 4 5 4—17	3 4 4 5 3—19	36
F. H. Hayler	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 2 0 4 3—12	32
J. J. Hennessy	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
O. Henschkel	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 0 3 3—12	30
J. Immerman	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 5 4 4 4—21	38
E. Ingram	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 3 2 3 3—15	32
G. Kriesseling	3 4 5 0 3—15	4 4 2 3 3—16	31
E. Kellerhouse	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	36
W. Knoblauch	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 2 2 3 4—14	31
J. Limens	5 3 2 3 3—16	4 4 3 4 3—18	34
E. Maas	5 3 3 0 4—15	4 4 2 3 4—17	32
T. Mahoney	3 4 4 5 4—20	3 2 3 4 4—16	36
J. Murphy	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 3 2—15	32
J. Nanheimer	4 2 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 2—15	31
F. Palmer	3 3 0 4 5—15	2 3 4 3 4—16	31
R. S. Prittchard	4 3 2 3 4—16	2 2 4 3 3—14	30
A. Redmond	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 3 3 3—15	34
A. Rupilee	4 4 3 2 3—16	2 4 4 0 0—10	26
G. Weedman	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 2 3 3 4—16	32
J. Wegman	3 3 5 3 4—18	4 4 3 0 2—13	31
W. Williams	4 3 3 4 4—17	2 4 4 3 3—16	33

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt E. L. Traphagen	5 4 4 5 4—22	2 3 4 4 3—16	38
Corp. F. Pflug	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
A. A. Mearns	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 0 4 3 3—13	32
L. Becker	5 4 3 3 2—17	4 4 3 2 4—17	34
C. S. Boswell	4 5 3 2 3—17	3 2 4 3 2—14	31
F. Comte	5 5 4 4 4—22	3 3 3 3 0—12	34
J. Comte	4 4 4 0 4—16	4 2 3 3 3—15	31
J. Cerrita	4 5 3 4 0—15	3 4 4 3 5—19	34
J. Frank	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
W. T. Hague	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 3 0—14	30
C. W. Jensen	4 4 3 2 4—17	2 4 3 4 4—17	34
C. Klinger	4 3 5 4 0—16	4 3 3 2 2—14	30
W. Kearney	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 0 3 3—12	29
H. Korten	4 3 5 5 5—22	0 4 3 4 3—14	36
R. Koehn	5 3 3 3 3—17	4 0 3 3 3—13	30
E. O. N. Fiskaa	4 4 3 5 3—19	4 4 3 0 3—14	33
S. E. Sanford	3 3 3 0 4—16	2 3 3 5 3—16	32
C. H. Sawyer	2 4 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 0—16	31

COMPANY C.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
W. Fehner	2 4 3 4 3—16	4 3 2 3 3—15	31
M. P. Fitzpatrick	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 3 3 3 3—16	34

COMPANY F.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. C. W. Sebree	3 5 5 5 3—17	3 3 4 3 0—13	30
Q.M. Sergt. J. Hay	3 3 3 4 5—18	0 4 3 3 4—14	32
Sergt. I. C. H. Dator	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 5 3 3—18	36
Sergt. E. M. Dugan	3 3 3 3 4—16	0 0 3 3 3—12	28
Corp. S. Bernhardt	4 3 4 5 3—19	4 4 4 0 3—15	34
Corp. H. Kremsler	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 3—17	32
Corp. J. J. Reedy	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 5 4 3—18	34
J. Buhrmann	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 0 3 4 5—15	31
J. W. Bergen	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 2 4—16	32
H. Betts	2 4 5 3 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
J. Boehm	3 4 3 4 2—16	4 3 4 4 3—18	34
W. Carlisle	4 3 3 5 4—19	0 3 3 0 4—10	29
J. F. X. Daly	5 5 0 5 3—18	0 3 3 3 3—12	30
S. Grier	4 3 3 3 2—15	3 4 3 3 2—15	30
J. H. Hanley	5 3 3 4 2—17	3 4 4 3 2—16	33
W. P. Jenkins	5 3 3 5 4—20	3 4 4 0 3—14	34
A. H. McKenna	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 3 2—15	32
J. Maguire	5 3 2 3 4—17	3 3 5 4 5—20	37
J. E. McGee	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 4 4 3 3—17	32
J. F. Mulligan	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 2 3—15	32
J. Nolan	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 5 3 3—18	34
J. Purcell	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 4 4 3—17	32
C. A. Schaefer	5 3 4 3 4—19	4 3 3 4 4—18	37
E. A. Turnier	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 3 4 3 0—13	31
J. W. Wilson	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 4 3 2 4—16	34

COMPANY I.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. A. Hoffmann	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 3 4 5—18	35
Sergt. W. Holderman	4 4 2 3 3—16	0 4 4 3 4—15	31
Corp. F. Hartfield	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 2 2 3 2—12	28
Corp. F. J. Seibert	3 4 3 3 4—17	2 3 0 5 3—13	30
W. Lynt	3 4 3 5 4—17	0 3 4 2 4—13	30
A. Mantovani	3 4 2 5 3—16	0 3 4 4 2—13	29
G. Nochan	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 0 0—11	31
J. Spellman	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 3 0 3 3—13	30
G. F. Voth	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 3 0 0 3—9	31

COMPANY K.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. A. Schrank	3 5 4 4 4—20	3 2 4 2 3—14	34
Sergt. E. Buguet	4 3 4 2 4—17	2 3 3 4 4—16	33
Sergt. E. Gebbard	4 3 4 4 5—20	4 4 0 3 5—16	36
Sergt. U. S. G. Croft	3 4 4 2 4—17	3 4 3 2 3—14	31
Corp. O. Bubaseck	5 4 4 2 4—19	4 2 2 3 0—11	30
Corp. C. Pfeiffer	4 3 3 5 2—17	3 3 2 3 4—15	32
Corp. P. F. Howard	4 3 5 3 4—19	4 4 0 2 2—12	31
Corp. Wahle	3 3 4 4 4—18	0 3 5 3 2—13	31
O. Armstrong	4 2 3 4 3—16	2 3 3 2 4—14	30
G. Angermueller	2 4 3 3 4—16	0 5 4 3 0—12	28
T. Berry	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 4 4 3 3—17	34
L. Barnum	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16	33
A. Crawford	3 2 5 4 4—18	4 4 4 3 0—15	33
H. Converse	4 4 4 5 4—21	0 1 0 3 3—9	30
F. Collins	3 3 3 5 4—17	3 3 4 4 0—13	30
M. J. Cunningham	4 5 4 3 5—21	0 4 3 0 3—10	31
G. F. Cornelius	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 4 4—18	34
E. Damseux	4 2 4 3 4—17	3 4 0 0 4—11	28
J. Edge	4 4 5 4 3—20	2 2 2 3 4—13	33
W. Faylin	4 4 3 4 4—21	4 2 2 3 3—14	35
O. Faller	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 2 0 3 3—12	30
E. H. Grasty, Jr.	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 4 4 2 4—17	33
A. J. Garvey	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	36
F. Hatch	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 3 3 0 3—13	34
C. Hoim	5 5 3 3 4—20	5 5 0 0 4—14	34
E. Jacobi	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 0 3 4—14	31
W. Kerr	4 2 2 3 4—17	4 2 4 4 4—18	35
B. Kirschner	2 5 2 4 4—17	4 4 2 2 3—15	32
J. H. McGinn	2 4 5 4 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	36
G. D. Mandeville	4 4 2 5 4—19	3 4 0 2 3—12	31
F. C. Manning	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 2 3 3 0—11	30
W. Norton	4 3 5 4 3—19	2 4 4 4 4—18	37
R. Plunkett	3 3 3 4 4—17	0 2 3 4 4—13	30
L. Renschkold	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18	37
F. Roeder	0 3 4 4 4—15	4 4 0 4 3—15	30
W. J. Stewart	4 3 5 5 4—21	3 4 4 3 5—20	41
R. L. Thompson	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 2 3 4 5—17	33
F. G. Weed	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 0 3 4—13	31
F. Weisner	3 4 4 3 2—16	3 3 3 2 4—15	31
J. J. Lynch	4 3 4 0 5—16	2 3 3 5 4—16	32

FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Pistol Shooting.

	45 Yds.	65 Yds.	Total.
Capt. J. I. Pruyn	2 4 3 4 4—17	0 4 4 3 4—15	32

Rifle Shooting.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
H. Acker	4 3 4 3 3—17	0 3 3 4 4—14	31
W. T. Bell	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 0 4 3 0—11	30
E. T. Burnett	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	33
W. S. Chappell	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	32
J. B. Fitch	2 3 4 3 3—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	30
T. Oliver	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 4 0 5 4—21	41
J. P. Radcliff	3 2 5 3 3—16	3 4 3 5 3—18	34
R. Ross	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 4 3 3 5—19	36
A. Tilley	4 5 3 4 5—21	3 3 0 3 3—12	33

ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Pistol Shooting.

	45 Yds.	65 Yds.	Total.
Capt. F. Schneider	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 4 4 4—19	36
First Lieut. H. E. Smith	4 3 4 2 3—16	2 0 4 4 4—14	30
Second Lieut. F. R. Curtis	4 4 4 4 2—17	4 0 4 3 4—15	32
Second Lieut. M. F. Carmody	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 2 0 4 3—12	30

Rifle Shooting.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. R. M. Glover	2 3 5 4 5—19	4 4 4 0 4—16	35
Q. M. Sergt. C. S. Kidd	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 4 3—18	40
Sergt. M. G. Hatfield	5 4 3 5 4—21	3 3 5 5 2—18	39
Sergt. B. S. Clarke	3 4 3 3 3—15	4 2 5 3 4—16	31
Sergt. P. Haag	5 3 2 3 2—15	4 2 2 4 4—16	31
Lance Corp. J. A. Greer	2 3 4 4 4—17	4 4 3 4 0—15	32
Lance Corp. J. F. Clark	3 4 3 3 5—18	3 5 4 3 3—18	36
Lance Corp. J. L. Haslet	4 5 4 3 4—17	2 3 4 5 4—18	35
Lance Corp. J. H. Cauvet	4 4 4 3 2—17	2 3 4 5 4—18	35
A. S. Anderson	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 2 2—14	30
W. H. H. Barker	3 3 4 5 5—18	4 0 3 4 0—16	34
M. Buckley	4 3 4 3 3—17	2 2 2 4 3—13	30
G. Benninger	2 2 3 5 4—16	4 3 3 3 3—16	32
E. Carson	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 4 0 3 4—15	32
J. D. Condon	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	34
C. Cordes	0 3 4 5 5—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	34
A. A. Calder	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 4 3 3 3—15	34
F. Dryer	3 4 4 5 5—20	3 4 0 3 4—14	34
D. Dumproff	4 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 2 4 0—13	30
J. L. Davidson	2 4 4 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 4—18	34
H. Geberth	4 5 4 5 4—22	2 0 3 0 4—9	31
S. T. Humphrey	2 4 4 3 5—18	4 0 2 3 4—13	31
H. Hokan	3 4 4 4 2—17	2 4 4 5 4—19	36
H. Helwig	4 4 3 3 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
C. Heinspeter	2 5 4 3 2—16	4 0 4 4 3—15	31
T. Kenlon	4 4 3 4 2—17	2 2 4 3 5—16	33
D. H. Kimball	5 4 3 4 3—19	0 3 2 3 3—11	30
C. H. Linn	3 3 5 4 4—19	3 2 4 3 3—15	34
R. McGregor	4 5 4 4 4—21	3 0 3 3 0—9	30
T. Murphy	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 2 3 3 0—11	30
A. W. Mandeville	3 3 5 2 3—16	3 5 3 3 4—18	34
J. P. MacDowell	3 4 3 4 3—17	5 5 3 5 5—21	38
J. M. Meyer	5 4 2 4 4—19	2 4 3 3 3—15	34
J. B. Martin	3 4 4 3 5—19	2 3 3 3 4—15	34
W. Nommensen, Jr.	4 4 3 4 5—20	4 4 5 4 4—21	41
R. G. Nosher	3 5 3 3 3—17	2 3 3 2 4—14	31
G. W. Reynolds	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 3 2 2 2—11	31
F. E. Thompson	3 4 5 4 3—19	3 3 3 3 0—12	31
W. Van Tassel	3 2 4 4 5—18	2 4 2 3 3—14	32
O. C. Wanstenhoefer	4 4 0 4 3—15	4 5 3 3 3—17	32
J. J. Watt	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 2 5 2 2—16	35

GIANTS WIN ANOTHER GAME

The New York Team Played an Errorless Game and Prevented Chicago from Scoring.

RUSIE PITCHED A GOOD GAME

Brooklyn, Cleveland, Baltimore, Boston, and St. Louis Won the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	20	6	.769
Pittsburg	16	8	.667
Cincinnati	19	10	.655
Boston	16	10	.615
Cleveland	15	11	.577
Brooklyn	13	14	.481
Philadelphia	13	14	.481
Louisville	12	13	.480
New York	10	12	.455
Washington	8	17	.320
Chicago	8	19	.296
St. Louis	6	22	.214

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Chicago—New York, 8; Chicago, 0.
At Cincinnati—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 9.
At Pittsburg—Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
At Louisville—Boston, 7; Louisville, 1.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 6.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Louisville.
New York in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Washington in St. Louis.

New York, 8; Chicago, 0.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The New York team administered another defeat to Chicago today, giving them their first shut-out of the season. The home team was outplayed at every point, and only one of them reached second. The visitors played a fast, snappy, errorless game, took quick advantage of every misply, stole bases almost at will, and won easily with but four safe hits to their credit. Rusie was in splendid condition, and received excellent support from the entire team. He did not give a single base on balls.

Joyce smashed the ball into deep right in the fourth inning for a home run that was one of the features of the game. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	H	PO	A	E
McC'k, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	6	2	Tiernan, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Lange, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Joyce, 3b.	1	1	1	5	0
Tuiton, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	0	3	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	0	1	Gleason, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0
Decker, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1	Holmes, lf.	1	1	1	1	0
Connor, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	Clarke, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Donohue, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Callahan, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Rusie, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Denzer, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	0	6	27	14	4	Total	8	4	27	17	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	—8

Earned runs—New York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 6. Three-base hits—Holmes. Home run—Joyce. Stolen bases—Connor, Decker; Davis, Gleason, and Clark. Struck out—By Denzer, 1; by Rusie, 3. Bases on balls—Off Callahan, 1; off Denzer, 6. Hit with ball—Holmes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Brooklyns made it three straight to-day, defeating the Cincinnatis easily in an uninteresting game. Payne went in the box for the visitors, but was relieved by Fisher after the first inning, only one hit being made off Fisher in eight innings. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 8. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Ehret, and Schriver; Brooklyn, Fisher, Payne, and Grim. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 9.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—The Indians again defeated the Philadelphians in a hot finish. Cuppy held the visitors down well until the eighth inning, when bad errors by McKean and Childs were responsible for six runs, Cuppy being hit hard after the side should have been retired. McDermott pitched for Cleveland in the ninth and retired the visitors in order. Zimmer made the winning run on Geier's wild throw to the plate. Attendance, 800. Score:

Cleveland	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	—9

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 10. Batteries—Cleveland, McDermott, Cuppy, and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Orth, Carsey, and Boyle. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—The Pittsburg team lost the game against Baltimore this afternoon, although they played an errorless game. Baltimore's superior batting won the game for them. In the eighth inning, when the bases were full and two men out, Stenzel rapped out a two-base hit, scoring two runs. Then three singles followed, bringing in three more runs and winning the game for the champions. Attendance, 3,200. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Baltimore, 11. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Baltimore, Nops and Clark. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 7; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The Bostons had things their own way from the start today, as the Louisvilles could neither bat nor field. A catch by Long and a stop of a liner by Clingman were the only features of the game. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Boston	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	.	—7
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Boston, 9; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Louisville, Hemming and Wilson. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 7. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

St. Louis, 8; Washington, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—The St. Louis team played ball well to-day, and defeated Washington. Donahue, while hit often, was almost invincible at times when hits meant runs. Wrigley's playing was a feature. German succeeded Swaim in the fourth. Attendance, 500. Score:

St. Louis	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	—8
Washington	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 6. Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Washington, 18. Batteries—St. Louis, Donahue and McFarland; Washington, German, Swaim, and Farrell. Errors—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 4. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

WILL PROBABLY CHANGE HANDS.

President Robison of the Cleveland Team Is Trying to Buy the St. Louis Team.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—When seen today President Chris Von Der Ahe said that the St. Louis Baseball Club and franchise had not been sold and would not be; as far as he was concerned the negotiations with the Robisons of Cleveland were off.

Frank De Haas Robison, President of the Cleveland Club, said to-day that the cash offer he and his brother had made Von Der Ahe had been refused. Robison refused to state what the amount was, but it is learned on pretty good authority that it was $40,000. Robison did not seem to think that the matter had been finally disposed of, but rather spoke as if he had hopes of yet making terms with the St. Louis magnate.

Lafayette, 5; Pennsylvania, 2.

EASTON, Penn., May 25.—Lafayette defeated Pennsylvania to-day by hard and opportune hitting. Darkness ended the game after the eighth inning. Score:

Lafayette	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5	
University of Pennsylvania	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	

Batteries—Nevins and Barclay; Brown and Hoeffer.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Paterson—Richmond, 8; Paterson, 5.
At Lancaster—Reading, 9; Lancaster, 2.
At Wilkesbarre—Providence, 12; Wilkesbarre, 7.
At Wilkesbarre, (Second Game)—Wilkesbarre, 8; Providence, 4.
At Rochester—Buffalo, 11; Rochester, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 4; Syracuse, 1.
At Hartford—Norfolk, 8; Hartford, 2.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 9; Newark, 7.

Tschigorin Defeats Schiffers.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The chess match between Tschigorin and Schiffers is now concluded. The former won the contest, the final score being Tschigorin, 7; Schiffers, 1, and drawn, 6.

Steamfitters' Helpers Win.

The steamfitters' helpers who have been out on strike for two months will return to work to-day, the master steamfitters having agreed to allow them the advance of 25 cents a day which they had asked for.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

The Case Against the Captain of the Glenmores Dismissed by Justice Worth.

Sooner or later every cyclist experiences the difficulty of keeping clear of children playing in the street. And if he is unfortunate enough to run down one of them, there is sure to be a great cry against his alleged recklessness. Such was the result of an accident in which Walter Cummings, Captain of the Glenmore Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, figured last week.

Capt. Cummings was arrested, and yesterday his case was presented in the Gates Avenue Police Court, before Justice Worth. Upon hearing a statement from the plaintiff's side, the court dismissed the case.

The accident occurred in Hendrickson Street, nearly opposite 203, where lives Maggie Gallena, aged six, who was run down by Cummings. The latter did his best to steer clear of children in the streets, but this girl is said to have run directly into his wheel. Cummings was riding slowly, to avoid a collision with the children, but his caution was of no avail.

The technical charge against Cummings was assault in the third degree. He was defended by G. E. Miner, the attorney for the League of

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
BIJOU—Erminie—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Alderman—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:20.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bagle—8:30.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

Mr. ALDRICH's explanation of his sugar schedule is cautious but not convincing. It leaves unchanged the complicated rates which have called out severe criticisms from his own party and have excited the alarm of those Republicans who are just now peculiarly apprehensive of the political effect of tariff favors to great trusts.

Will the Republicans who have remonstrated with Mr. ALDRICH be satisfied with this defense?

"The fact that the business as conducted to-day is in comparatively few hands, and that a large portion of it is carried on by one company, while it furnishes a reason for unusual care in the adjustment of the rates in order that no undue or unfair advantage shall be given to sugar refiners, should not be allowed to furnish a pretext in the preparation of a tariff bill constructed upon protective lines for the destruction of a great industry. In other words, it is important from every economic standpoint that we make it possible that the refining of sugar can be successfully carried on here, and that the business should not be turned over by legislative discriminations to German refiners."

Precisely this reasoning prevailed in the imposition of the McKinley sugar duties, under which Mr. HAVEMEYER testified that the Trust made $36,000,000 of profits in three years. Under the Wilson act the Trust has regularly paid 12 per cent. dividends on its common stock. Senator ALDRICH warns us that we must not drive this 12 per cent. business into the hands of the German refiners by "legislative discriminations," and increases the protection under which it makes these big dividends.

It was a startling coincidence that at the time Mr. ALDRICH was making this attempt at explanation Mr. HAVEMEYER was not far away on trial for refusing to tell about his political campaign contributions.

FIVE MILES MORE OF WHARFAGE.

The City of New York and the Dock Commission are to be congratulated on the addition of over five miles of possible wharfage room on the North River and of 900,000 square feet of area available for handling freight and passengers. This is an addition equivalent to about 15 per cent. of the total wharfage room of Liverpool and Birkenhead, the second largest port in this regard in the world, New York being the first.

This substantial contribution to the power of New York to deal with commerce is secured by the extension of the bulkhead and pier line on the Hudson River approved by the Secretary of War on March 3 and May 19 of this year. The authority to make such change was given to the Secretary of War in 1888, but an application by the Dock Department in 1890 was not favorably received. Early this year, having received an application from a large transatlantic steamship company for a pier near Thirty-fourth Street which would take vessels 600 feet in length—the actual line allowing but 500 feet—the department renewed its application to the War Department for the necessary extension. This was carefully examined by the proper Board of Engineers, and two orders were finally issued, one by Secretary LAMONT on March 3 and one by Secretary ALGER on May 19. The line as extended under these orders permits piers to be built that will be from 500 to 855 feet long between Battery Place and Beach Street; from 855 feet to 702 feet between Beach Street and Gansevoort Street; 802 feet at Bloomfield Street, 500 feet at West Twenty-third Street, 700 feet from West Thirtieth Street to West Sixty-first Street, and from 700 feet to 390 feet between West Sixty-first and West Eighty-first Street.

The added wharfage thus secured is, as we have said, a little over five miles. But this by no means tells the story of the advantage obtained. Not only will each of the extended piers which shall be 700 feet or more in length take two of the largest ocean steamships now built or contemplated, but the piers from 750 to 800 feet in length will each take two on each side, or four in all, of the numerous steamers engaged in coastwise or ocean trade. This includes the ships of such lines as the Clyde, Spanish, Cromwell, Mallory, Metropolitan, Old Dominion, Savannah, Pacific Mail, and Quebec. The still longer piers, up to 855 feet, will take four steamers of such lines as the Southern Pacific.

With this facility for wharfage goes the facility for handling trade offered by the area of the longer piers. The increased area thus acquired is nearly 900,000 square feet, and is equivalent to 357 city lots of the standard area, 25 by 100. At the rental value to the city of 25 cents per square foot, this would yield ultimately a revenue of about $225,000 to the city, available for the maintenance and improvement of its already extended dock system.

This extraordinarily valuable addition to the capacity of New York to deal with its growing commerce of all sorts is acquired without the slightest possible risk of injuriously changing the current of the Hudson. This is made certain by the fact that whatever doubts may have existed on that point have been removed from the minds of the United States Engineers charged with the settlement of the matter.

QUIGG AS HERCULES.

An anonymous appeal to LEMUEL ELY QUIGG to turn his back on PLATT, repudiate LAUTERBACH, and come out as the Hercules of the righteous government cause would at once be set down as the work of a political wag. Such an appeal is made by our serious Republican contemporary, The Mail and Express. As the length of QUIGG's chain and the terms of his engagement do not permit him to make excursions unattended into the pleasant fields of reform and righteous government, we conclude that our evening contemporary's exhortation indicates only what the Republicans it speaks for would like Mr. QUIGG to do, not what they expect him to do. The British sailor whom the African beast of prey was about to swallow begged that he might be swallowed in a certain way, but the beast, being like QUIGG, obdurately followed the instincts of his nature.

When Mr. LAUTERBACH declared that he would rather see a Tammany Mayor chosen than a non-partisan Mayor, he gave pain to a great many reform members of his party. It is the opinion of The Mail and Express that "QUIGG may discover the fact, evident from the reception accorded to LAUTERBACH's speech, that the sentiment of the Republicans in this city who made possible the nomination of WILLIAM MCKINLEY and gave him his great local vote is sternly and irrevocably set against the stupid folly of nominating a ticket which will not unite every element of good government against Tammany's solid phalanx."

It would be exceedingly unwise for these Republicans to shut their eyes to the fact that a very great majority of the voters of the great city are determined that the government of it shall not be put into the hands of the party of BLACK and PLATT and PAYN and the Raines law. It is useless to talk about uniting all the elements of good government "against Tammany's solid phalanx" if the union is to be on a Payn-Black basis under terms arranged by QUIGG speaking for PLATT. The "elements of good government" distrust and dislike these men quite as much as they distrust and dislike Tammany—rather more, as the memory of their sins is fresher.

The Republican sentiment which "made possible the nomination of WILLIAM MCKINLEY" was a fine and victorious emotion in 1896. This is 1897. Better leave McKinleyism out of the municipal canvass. Better leave QUIGG out also if his Monday night's tariff speech is his idea of a campaign keynote.

WASHINGTON AND BERLIN.

The concurrence of two political scandals, one under a republican and one under a monarchical form of government, induces reflection as to the methods by which such things are severally managed. Our own scandal is not a very large one, perhaps not so large as it ought to be. Certain Senators are believed to have trafficked upon their official knowledge and certain Senators are believed to have been bribed, directly or indirectly, by the money of a commercial concern interested in legislation. A stock broker is already in jail for having refused to tell what he knows about the former transaction, and the supposed bribers in the latter are supposed to go in some peril, one of them having been actually arraigned, although on account of an offense which is not that of bribery. This scandal by no means takes on as yet the proportions of the Panama business in France or even of our own Crédit Mobilier. But the development of it will nevertheless be instructive. The efforts of the guilty Senators will of course be "in hugger-mugger to inter" the whole matter, and the test of their success will come when the attempt is made again to summon the contumacious witness to the bar of the Senate and to force him to answer questions pertinent to the inquiry. The progress of this attempt will be watched with interest, because the real question at issue will be whether in a free government and in the full light of publicity any body of public officials can defy and thwart public opinion.

Of course, to ask that question is to answer it. We all feel sure that, although individual offenders may escape with the suspicion which they prefer to positive proof, the pretension that Senators can permanently hold themselves or that the Senate can permanently hold itself independent of public opinion is preposterous. It is encouraging to turn even to what is to be seen at Washington from the dirty labyrinth of low crime that the authorities at Berlin have only begun to explore. That particular variety of political scandal is impossible under our institutions, and it is the necessary product of the political institutions under which Germany still permits itself to live. Plainly the root of the whole matter is the mediaeval condition of things under which political preferment goes by royal favor and public opinion is debarred from operating on the actual administration.

Political criticism is almost as impossible in Germany as in Russia, for neither is speech free, even in the national Legislature, nor is the press free. Given the recognition by the courts of "lèse majesté" and other offenses obsolete in countries politically modern, given an active-minded, vain, and suspicious monarch disposed to enforce the laws against them, given a crowd of jostling nobles "who hang on Princes' favors," and the natural result is what we see in Berlin. The office seeker in the shape of a courtier endeavors by any means to get scandals about his rivals conveyed to the royal ear. The power of the police is perverted to fetching and carrying dirty stories; the press, deprived in the first place of its dignity by being deprived of its independence, is reduced to being the vehicle of scandal. The Imperial Court is revealed as a collection of talebearers and backbiters, whose defamation extends to women as well as to men, and makes the air unbreathable by honest men and women. This is the direct result of personal government and dynastic politics. Whatever may be said of our democracy in its worst phases, the worst spectacle that Washington can offer is refreshing by contrast with what the prosecution of a perjured police spy brings into view at Berlin.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission fare badly at the hands of the courts. This, of course, is but another way of saying that the law under which the commission was created and operates was badly drawn for its purpose.

No one doubts that Congress intended to give the commission some substantial power in regulating the charges that may be made by the railroads. But if the commission can only pass on rates after they are adopted and put in effect; if then they can decide that they are too high or too low, but cannot decide how much too high or too low they are, and if any action of the commission as to rates can have no influence on the future, the commission comes perilously near to being reduced to a mere investigating committee. Undoubtedly a committee of investigation only may be very useful. But a commission supposed to have far greater powers is seriously hampered, and its usefulness impaired, if these powers are denied to it and investigation only is left.

The situation is very complex, confused, and, frankly, a little ridiculous. On the one hand the law, as interpreted by the courts in the recent Trans-Missouri decision, is cutting down the powers of the railroad companies in matters where every man of sense familiar with the facts knows that those powers should be larger rather than less. On the other hand, the law, as interpreted by the courts, is whittling away the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the only agency provided to supervise the use of such powers as the railroad companies have. The only hopeful element in such a case is that the very absurdity of it may compel action. What direction that action should take is, we believe, fairly clear as to its main lines. The powers of the railroad companies to fix rates, to agree among themselves as to these, and to adjust the business done should be enlarged, but they should be exercised solely with the assent, obtained beforehand, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. We know of no other way in which the public interest and the interest of those engaged in the transportation business can be equitably determined and protected.

MORE "WISDOM OF FOOLS."

MARGARET DELAND, who is a moralist as well as a story-teller, and neatly combines the two functions in her books, (though her morals are apt to be "modern," complex, and vague,) tells the story in her "Wisdom of Fools" of a meek but firm woman who preferred poverty and hard work for her children and herself to accepting the bounty of her brother, who was a "capitalist" at war with "labor." Neither Mrs. DELAND nor her imaginary personages can quite decide whether or not the woman's course was justified; but it was a matter between her and her own conscience, and probably, having a conscience, she did right to obey it.

But the personal conscience of the Rev. W. H. COSSUM, who made a row in the Baptist Convention at Pittsburg, scarcely enters into the question he raised. While one can comprehend Mr. COSSUM's course, it is hard to find justification for it. We can see that he regards Mr. ROCKEFELLER as an awful specimen of the "capitalist," but why should he object to the use of Mr. ROCKEFELLER's money for the Church? Even the money of a hardened capitalist is sanctified when put to holy uses. And, granting that a capitalist has no right to his own money, (which is the sum of an article of a popular creed,) or even that in any particular case it has not been honestly acquired, it is still money, and the Church needs it to further the work of Christianity.

We do not gather from Mr. COSSUM's uninvited remarks that he really objects to Mr. ROCKEFELLER's money, or seriously believes his Church will refuse that millionaire's gift or any other gifts offered to it. It has never been the habit of the Church to inquire into the history of the money in the offertory. It is blessed when it is received. Mr. COSSUM, presumably, has accomplished his purpose in devoting the time given to him to talk about Chinese missions to a spectacular assault upon a benefactor of him and his fellow-Baptists which has caused his name to be printed in every American newspaper. It is not likely, though, that his name will be long remembered, though he may be chosen as chaplain of some Populist convention this year.

THE "VERISCOPE."

It is not very creditable to our civilization perhaps that that achievement of what is now called the "veriscope" that has attracted and will attract the widest attention should be the representation of a prizefight. Moralists may deplore this fact, and the kindred fact that the fight in question "sold more extras" than would be sold by a Presidential election. But they will have to eradicate a great deal of human nature before they can alter it. Almost everybody of the male sex has at some time experienced a mild desire to see an actual prizefight, and this desire will with many be strengthened by the chance of seeing a prizefight without the more revolting incidents of the actual contest. Of course, the connoisseur misses the sight of blood and the sound of profane language, but many a Quaker must acknowledge a temptation to see a fight that has already been fought and which his patronage will therefore not encourage.

The machine by which this reproduction is effected leaves a good deal to be desired. In spite of the boasted improvements, it is merely a combination of the kinetoscope and the magic lantern. It is the same rudimentary machine, whether it is called with propriety a "cinematograph" or with impropriety a "veriscope." This latter is one of those verbal hybrids which made the late E. A. FREEMAN gnash his teeth and declare that worlds would not induce him to study a science which called itself "sociology." But the thing named would not be mended by being properly called an "alethoscope." The chief trouble with it is the constant quiver that destroys the illusion which might otherwise be created and that comes at last to operate actively and unpleasantly on the nerves of the spectator.

To obviate this ought to be and doubtless is the aim of ingenious persons engaged in the improvement of the machine, and toward this result they have not thus far made perceptible progress. The instantaneous and successive photographs by which MUYBRIDGE exhibited the analysis of animal locomotion have resulted in a development of photography hardly less remarkable than the original invention. Even in its present estate the invention yields wonderful results. By means of it the fruits of travel are conveyed, more than by all other inventions, to those who stay at home. Whoever has seen the reproductions of such pageants as the coronation of the Czar or his reception in Paris has little to envy those who witnessed the actual event. With the improvement in its mechanism it will no doubt be applied to more valuable purposes than those to which it has thus far been confined; and we may foresee that it will serve for the solution of many scientific problems for which the unaided human eye is too slow to furnish the necessary data.

MUSIC AND NOISE.

The complaint of certain persons dwelling in the neighborhood of the headquarters of the Salvation Army is, if the testimony is in accordance with the facts, not without reason. It is solemnly charged that the members of the army, in their desire to imitate those who of old praised and gave thanks with the timbrel, the psaltery, and the sackbut, did willfully, vigorously, and continuously fill the region contiguous to their armory with the noise of drums, trumpets, trombones, and cymbals. Now Lord PALMERSTON said: "Dirt is matter in the wrong place." By analogy one might reason that noise is music in the wrong place; certainly it is music at the wrong time. The hours when men are accustomed to sleep are not the proper time for the squeaking of the wry-necked fife, nor for the more strenuous objurgations of the blatant trombone.

No doubt the dwellers in the nether gloom near Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue are of a mind with Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, who said: "I never heard the old song of PERCY and DOUGLAS that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet." They would prefer the mild melody of "Tunbridge" or "Lancaster" to what they regard as the ribald strains of "Oh, no; we'll never get drunk any more." Yet those words have been fitted by the popular fancy to the soldiers' chorus from "Faust," and what music could be more suitable to an army than a soldiers' chorus? No, it is not the music in itself that these citizens dislike—except the trombones—but the time at which it is performed.

Now the trombone is not in itself a deadly weapon. In the hands of men entirely great it is mightier than the fiddle, and it can roar as gently as the sucking dove. But in the hands of the Salvation Army players, it goeth about like a raging lion. It becomes as one of the ram's horns which blew down the walls of Jericho. It is mighty and it pervades the circumambient ether with its chortled warnings to flee the wrath to come. It is powerfully aided and abetted by the bass drum, an instrument of percussion which after midnight is well fitted to produce percussion of the brain.

The famous negro minstrel, DANIEL BRYANT, seeing an orchestra player beating a bass drum pitilessly with the customary instrument of torture, leaned forward and said to him gently: "Young man, you could break that better with an axe." Now, perhaps, if the annoyed residents of Thirteenth Street had approached the Salvation soldiers with some such mild words, they would have prevailed. But having assaulted the soldiers with the missiles of criminal law, they must expect resistance.

It will be remembered that Gov. WILHELM KIEFT of happy memory was accustomed to wage war by proclamation. The complainants against the untimely music of the Salvation Army might take a suggestion from him and fight by injunction. If they won, and there seems to be every reason why they should, they would render a substantial service to humanity by establishing a precedent which would enable their fellow-men to put a stop to the irregular practice of piano torture and voice destruction at hours tolerable by neither gods nor men.

DEBS's mouth has been quiet of late, but his mind is at work. He has a plan to capture a sovereign State and put in operation his "ideas in regard to the use of the State funds and authority." He will pick his State, colonize it with an army of 100,000 of the "unemployed," and set to work to capture the Legislature and State offices so that he can call a Constitutional Convention and give the sanction of the organic law to his co-operative Commonwealth idea. This enterprise has one fatal weakness. It would take at least two years to capture the Legislature and State offices. During that time his army would have to work, and pestilence, famine, and the enemy combined would not reduce the numbers of a real army one-tenth part as rapidly as this revolting necessity would diminish his army of hoboes. Still, if DEBS is determined to try the experiment, we strongly recommend Nevada as a nice, congenial State for the purpose.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the Mint Bureau at Washington can devote the services of three of its expert metallurgists for the space of three weeks to investigating the claims of a man who pretended to turn base metals into gold and silver, then it is apparent either that business is very dull in the Mint Bureau or else that somebody in authority there is. The philosopher's stone, like perpetual motion and the quadrature of the circle, does not call for investigation at Government expense.

—English electricians, particularly those connected with the army and navy, are much interested in the Marconi system of telegraphy without wires. Some remarkable work has already been done with this machine, and improvements now making are expected to add many miles to the two or three over which it is already effective. The new transmitter consists of an accumulator battery, an ordinary telegraph key, an induction coil sending an eight-inch spark, and wires connecting the three. The induction coil is wound, half with thick wire, the two ends of which are connected with the key and battery, and half with thin wire, whose ends are soldered to separate metal rods, each with a large brass sphere at its extremity. If the key is closed for a short or long time a current passes from the accumulators for a corresponding period through the thick wire of the coil, and induces a current in the thin one wound over it. The induced current rushes to the brass spheres, and in the form of bluish-tinted sparks leaps the space that intervenes. In this space is hung an ebonite vessel filled with oil and having a brass sphere in each side, opposite to and in a direct line with the two spheres previously mentioned. In shape it is not unlike a big drum, with a ball stuck half through each parchment side. From this point the electrical waves are sent out in short or long sweeps that overcome all barriers and miles away actuate an instrument that is in electrical harmony with the transmitter. The receiver is like a wire hoop broken at one point and separated there. At each side of the break a copper strip stands out, and these form arms for collecting the electrical waves approaching it. A local battery and a sounder are intervened in the wire hoop, but its current is not strong enough to leap the gap. The waves sent by the transmitter arrive at the copper arms, flow down them, and, being of vigorous electricity, easily pass from one broken end to the other. Each time the waves jump the gap the electrical circuit of the hoop is completed, and the battery current is enabled to cross the break and work the sounder. Even a mountain between the transmitter and receiver does not, it is said, prevent transmission, and secrecy can be maintained, if necessary, by the use of cipher codes. The system, it is thought, will be of especial use to the commanders of fleets at sea by enabling them to communicate with their other vessels without the use of visible signals.

—China is going to establish a free postal delivery sytem in one of its great cities, and the Brooklyn officials have decided to leave to the Civil Service Commission the task of determining the "fitness" of aspirants for subordinate positions under the City Government! Here are two marvels indeed. Evidently light is penetrating to all the dark places of the earth.

—Boston is about to try the experiment of running on the Charles River "omnibus boats," something like those that serve the people of London and Paris so well. This Summer three steam launches, forty-five feet long, propelled by gas engines, and each with seats for forty persons, will run between Boston, Cambridge, Brighton, and Allston. Next season there will be a similar line from Waltham to Newton Lower Falls, and another from North End Park via East Boston to the Marine Park at City Point. The Boston papers express wonder that such boats were not in operation long ago, and New Yorkers may well feel even greater surprise that this city has not as yet even the prospect of ever getting a similar service. With our wholly inadequate transportation facilities it is indeed remarkable that no use, so far as urban traffic is concerned, has recently been made of either the North or the East River. Before the days of the elevated roads they were so used to the satisfaction of many. There are ferryboats enough that cross these rivers, but almost none goes between the upper and lower part of the city or between the city and the towns to the northward. That people can reach the water front is shown by the vast numbers that patronize the Jersey and Brooklyn ferries, and it is obvious that for a considerable part of the year many would prefer a river journey to those not much faster which they now make in the elevated and surface cars.

PERSONAL.

—By deciding, as he has, to let Capt. ROMEYN off with a reprimand, President MCKINLEY shows that, though once a soldier himself, he now shares the inability of ordinary civilians to regard a cuff on the ear as the episode in that Atlanta scandal which best deserved investigation and punishment. A court-martial, however, was a somewhat complicated means of reaching the conclusion that it's injudicious for a grown-up man to lose his temper.

—In a well-written little pamphlet that comes all the way from Grodno, Russia, somebody named L. SAMENHOF reveals that he, like so many other people, has been worrying about the world's need for a universal language. Incidentally, he also reveals that he has invented a new language called "Esperanto," which he presumably regards as well calculated to repair the misfortune that befell the human race, according to the legend, as a result of an attempt to prove the possession of an architectural audacity equal to its astronomical ignorance. M. SAMENHOF does not sing the praises of "Esperanto," however, but, after rehearsing in pellucid French the dire losses and endless inconveniences arising from diversity of tongues, and after telling again the long-familiar advantages there would be in an international language, if people could only be persuaded to select and learn one, he tells in detail of a scheme by which the choice at least may be made. He asks everybody who is interested in this great subject to send him a short article, in no matter what language, stating the writer's views and the idiom whose selection he advises. These essays M. SAMENHOF purposes to publish exactly as received and in three volumes—price, 6f. each. Suspicious persons will shy at this point, and think they see in the plan merely an ingenious device for making money out of that portion of the public which has visionary ideas on the language question. Such does not seem to be the case, however, as the sum demanded is hardly large enough to cover expenses. Be that as it may, each contributor to the volumes is asked, after reading his own and the other articles, to fill out and send to Grodno a blank form, stating whether he thinks an already existing language, living, dead, or artificial, and, if so, which, should be made the international one, or whether an entirely new language should be constructed. The result of this vote will be published, and M. SAMENHOF thinks the most difficult part of the task will have been accomplished. Perhaps so. At any rate the scheme has interesting features. If it is carried out, and if the majority of participants cast their ballots in favor of English as the world's language for science and commerce, the adoption of that tongue for those purposes, which is inevitable anyway, may be appreciably hastened.

—Señor CANOVAS says proudly that "Spain is not a nation of merchants, capable of selling its honor," namely, Cuba. However it may be about the honor, there is no doubt about Spain's lack of business knowledge. Every one of her foreign ventures has turned out disastrously just because she always violated the fundamental principles whose observance makes material prosperity possible. Nations of merchants know that slaves are poor customers, and that robbery gives rich profits at first, but none at all after a time lamentably short.

—So rich was the Duc D'AUMALE that he had to make two wills in order properly to provide for the disposition of his property. One of them relates exclusively to that part of his estate which is in France, while the other deals with the wealth deposited in England, possibly from motives of precaution. The French will provides for the appointment of five executors, headed by M. BOCHER, who are to have charge of the Chantilly estate for one year, after which the French Institute will take possession of the castle, the collections, and the demesne, in trust for the nation. During the twelve months the executors have to fulfill all the formalities of the succession, and take the necessary steps for transferring the property to those to whom it has been bequeathed. They will also have to regulate the bequests of land and other property to the Duc D'ORLEANS, who, it appears, is to have the Eu estate as it stood in the time of his father, the Comte DE PARIS, as well as the large demesne of Zucco in Sicily, and the house and lands of Wood Norton in England. The lands of Guise, at Nouvion en Thierache, in the Northern Department of the Aisne, will be held during their lifetimes by the Duc and Duchesse DE CHARTRES in trust for their second son, Prince JEAN, an officer in the Danish Army. The Paris residence of the Duc D'AUMALE goes to Prince PIERRE, eldest son of the Comte D'EU. The will as to the English estate refers to the personal property of the Prince. The executors are English, with full power on their side to deal with the succession.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, who wanted to vote at Lafayette, Ind., at the election in 1894, and was refused permission, and then appealed to the courts, only to be disappointed in the decision of the lower court and also on appeal, has again been rebuffed, her petition for a rehearing having been overruled last week, the court holding that the privilege of voting is enjoyed by males only under the present Constitution of Indiana.

* * *

Mr. James R. Randall in one of his letters from Washington to The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, says of the new United States Senator from Maryland: "Mr. Wellington, in one way, contradicts the usually accepted fact or theory about prominent chins denoting firmness and retreating chins timidity or irresolution. Wellington's lack of chin, so to speak, is his most peculiar feature, and yet no man in Maryland has more dogged obstinacy, persistence, and iron will power."

* * *

Three Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals have decided that bicycles are not baggage and railroads may refuse to carry them if deemed advisable. The Judges say that ordinary baggage is made up of two elements. First, certain things which may become such; and, second, the bags, trunks, valises, satchels, packages, and other receptacles in which these things are to be put before they can be deemed baggage. In other words, the bag or receptacle and its contents are necessary components of the idea conveyed by the term baggage.

* * *

The State of Mississippi is at length to have a new Capitol. It is to be built upon the site of the present dilapidated structure, which has for years been unworthy of the State. The sum appropriated for its erection is three-quarters of a million dollars, and a Jackson newspaper correspondent expresses the hope that the best men, men who have been fire-tried and fire-tested, men whose integrity is as pure as the first opening lilac, when it spreads its clear leaves to the sweetest dawn of May, will be selected to expend it.

Warning Against an Impostor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Be kind enough to warn the public against a white young impostor who claims to be sent by me to collect money for the colored children in my care at Rye. He is a blue-eyed, round-faced, fair-haired, bright lad, about twelve years old, calling himself James McCann. The little scoundrel is a fluent talker and an accomplished liar. Of course, he has no authorization from me, as I never authorize children to solicit alms for St. Benedict's Mission. He states that he lives with me at 217 Bleecker Street, and that I will send receipt for money given to him. He lives with his parents on Third Avenue, not many blocks from the Twenty-third Street school, which he attends. His real name is—well, for the sake of his parents, I'll stop here. But to these parents, who for months have known of his impostures, and who have promised to check them, I now give notice that unless they are able to stop them at once, he will be housed by the police where he can steal no more. Who gets the money he receives? Certainly not yours respectfully,

Rev. JOHN E. BURKE.
St. Benedict's Rectory, 217 Bleecker Street, New York City, May 25, 1897.

THE NEW CASINO REVIEW.

Much Laughter and Applause for "The Whirl of the Town."

An audience which included all the "know-it-alls" of New York who have not yet gone to "dear old Lunnon"; all the men-about-town, all the unemployed actors who could pass the gatekeeper "on their faces," and many others of less importance crowded the Casino last night, and received the fourth annual review with vehement demonstrations of approval. "The Whirl of the Town," with prose dialogue, and lyrics by "Hugh Morton," and honest, jingle-jangle music by Gustave Kerker, is full of fun, color, and life. It will be a great "go." It is an hour too long, but Mr. Lederer knows that now, and he will know just what to cut out.

The unkind and uncalled for caricatures of five theatre and music hall managers will probably be missing to-morrow night. Louis Harrison can do his circus girl "turn" without wearing black whiskers and a silk hat of peculiar shape. Two other "take-offs" on local managers, Jakey and Fritzy, need not be omitted, for Messrs. Weber and Fields will not care. But there is more of Jakey and Fritzy than is absolutely necessary, and after their first appearance in front of their popular music hall they might better remain in the green room until the time comes for their extraordinary "Emancipation Proclamation" scene with Mr. Daniel Daly.

"Hugh Morton" (C. M. S. McClellan) has written, in his smart, up-to-date way, a delightfully incoherent fairy story of a mermaid stolen from the Battery Aquarium by a fashionable kleptomaniac; pursued by a detective who disguises himself as Anna Held, the elder of the Russell Brothers, and a "geezer" of the east side; falls into the clutches of a dime museum keeper, who becomes a music hall manager and hires the Metropolitan Opera House for "vaudeville"; is rescued by the kleptomaniac, whom she marries and conducts to her submarine home, The Cave of Jewels, off Coney Island.

The piece opens smartly. There is fun in the words of the songs and a taking quality in their tunes. The long scene at Forty-second Street and Broadway, in the small hours, with its extraordinary perversion of well-known facts, its grim chorus of cable car gripmen, its pretty and incongruous ballet, has not been excelled in the Casino reviews. In the second act much trimming can be done. There are too many songs and dances.

But the thing is effective and smart, and will be liked. Dan Daly as the kleptomaniac, Warfield as the detective, Harrison as the Napoleon of theatrics, Madge Lessing, Catherine Linyard, Helen Brackett, and many of the others do good work. Henry Norman is excellent in half a dozen small rôles.

Jerry Flipflap	Louis Harrison
Willie Badboy	Dan Daly
Jakey	John Slavin
Fritzy	Harry Macdonough
Twiggum Knit	David Warfield
Dimples	Madge Lessing
Evangeline Earlybird	Catherine Linyard
Dolly Twinklefoot	Marie George
Molly	Helen Brackett
Velvet	Paula Edwards

"VICTORIA AND MERRIE ENGLAND."

Sir Arthur Sullivan's New Ballet Produced in London.

LONDON, May 25.—A brilliant audience witnessed the first performance at the Alhambra Music Hall this evening of the new national ballet by Sir Arthur Sullivan, "Victoria and Merrie England."

The scenery was arranged by Carlo Poppi. Sir Arthur Sullivan personally conducted the ballet, which won great applause.

Rumored Change by Mansfield.

It was rumored last night that John P. and Frank A. Slocum will succeed Messrs. Hoyt and McKee as Richard Mansfield's managers next season. The story is gravely accepted in theatrical circles, as the Slocums were associated with Mr. Mansfield for several seasons and managed his company very successfully. They parted from Mr. Mansfield at the close of the run of "Thrilby" at the Garrick Theatre two years ago.

Barney Manager for Wilson.

Ariel Barney, a well-known theatrical manager, has succeeded A. H. Canby as business manager for Francis Wilson. Mr. Barney has managed a number of important actors at various times, including Rosina Vokes and Julia Marlowe. He was also connected with Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau for several seasons. Mr. Wilson will open at the Knickerbocker Theatre next season with "Half a King," and later will make a tour of the principal cities of the Eastern and Western States.

NUGGETS.

The Sick Man's Recovery.

"In my humble view," said the Cumminsville Sage, "the only trouble with the Sick Man of Europe was that he needed a little exercise."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Responsibility.

Bass—Was that baby talk your wife was talking as I came in?

Fogg—That was mother talk; no baby I ever saw indulged in such gibberish.—Boston Transcript.

Valuable Lessons.

"Physical culture is so helpful, it teaches the children to go up stairs properly."

"How about coming down stairs?"

"Oh, they generally slide down the bannisters."—Chicago Record.

Quite Invisible.

The Husband—Have you any invisible veils?

The Saleslady—Yes, sir. It is impossible to see them.

"I'd like to look at some."—Yonkers Statesman.

Too Good a Chance to Lose.

Walter—Very sorry, sah, but we haven't any veal. Veal is mighty scarce dis time of year, an' we haven't had no veal fer a week. Can I bring you anything else, sah?

Guest (hastily)—Yes; double portion of chicken salad.—New York Weekly.

Case Proved.

Drummer—That fellow, Lazenberry, lounging over there, is of very little account, isn't he?

Squam Corners Merchant—Little account? Why, he's so worthless that he's the most expert whittler in the village.—Judge.

Took It.

"I didn't know your folks took The Howler, Johnnie."

"Yes, ma'am, we've been takin' it ever since the Poolers moved away."

"Did you subscribe for it then?"

"No, ma'am; the Poolers forgot to stop it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUT OF TOWN.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

Now doth the city idiot his pleasant home desert,
He wanders off to some old lake, and dons a flannel shirt,
There in apartments, two by four, he tries to take his ease,
While fighting animalculae, mosquitoes, bugs, and fleas.
He hasn't room to take his breath, but yet he tries to smile,
In a sickly sentimental way, for that's the proper style;
"How is the climate?" some one asks.
"Well," he says, "as a rule,
Although the days are pretty warm, the nights are always cool."

He wanders up and down the beach, reciting poems and such,
And looks down on the other chumps as if they weren't much;
He talks of boats and rigging and the larboard and the lee,
As if he would impress folk that he'd sometime been to sea,
He hitches up his trousers like a sailor on the stage,
And prattles to small schoolgirls of a very tender age;
If some one says, "How hot it is!" he shouts, "You goldarned fool!
Although the days are pretty warm, the nights are always cool."

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Von Luetzow Testifies in Berlin that He Received 20,000 Marks from Von Tausch.

LIBERALS DESEPT THE CORTES

Senor Sagasta Asked in Vain to Get Them Back—Labouchere Criticises the Lifeboat Service of the Big Liners.

BERLIN, May 25.—The examination of Herr von Tausch, the former Chief of the Secret Political Police, who is charged with four-fold perjury and treason, was continued to-day. Von Tausch wept during the course of the proceedings.

Baron von Luetzow testified that he received altogether 20,000 marks from the police and signed the receipts in a false name about twenty times. He said that toward the close he became quite hardened, adding that eh would now consult his counsel as to whether, in order to save his honor, he ought not to make a clean breast of everything.

Herr von Tausch testified that it was usual for police agents to sign receipts in false names.

PRINCE DE SAGAN ILL.

Eldest Son of the Duc de Talleyrand Suffering from Brain Trouble.

PARIS, May 25.—Charles William Frederick Boson, Prince de Sagan, eldest son of Napoleon Louis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duc de Talleyrand, is critically ill. The Prince is suffering from congestion of the brain. He was born in 1832, and married in 1858 Jeanne Marguerite, daughter of Baron Sellliere.

LIFEBOATS ON THE LINERS.

Labouchere Expects a Gigantic Catastrophe on the Atlantic.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Labouchère, in Truth, comments upon a letter received from an American correspondent, who asserts that there is a great disparity between the number of passengers and the boats on the principal Atlantic liners. The correspondent says that during a recent trip he found the number of passengers not only very much in excess of the capacity certified by the Board of Trade, but out of all proportion to the boat accommodation of the steamer.

Truth says:

"Even if there were a sufficient number of boats, the chance of safely transferring 2,000 people in a sudden emergency is extremely remote. It looks as though the occurrence of some gigantic catastrophe in the passage from Liverpool were only a question of time."

POOR PEOPLE AT LEE'S DOOR.

Six Hundred Persons Gather in Havana Expecting Relief.

HAVANA, May 25.—A rumor was circulated in Guanabacoa, near this city, yesterday that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General, was going to distribute money to the poor. In consequence about 600 persons gathered together near the Consulate in anticipation of receiving relief. They were advised by the police that there was no truth in the rumor, and were ordered to disperse, it being unlawful for people to assemble in large numbers in a public place during a state of war. The crowds, however, refused to obey, and the police were compelled to disperse them by force, using the flat sides of their swords to strike the most disorderly.

Capt. Gen. Weyler camped last night on the banks of the River Tunicu, and arrived this morning at Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara.

FAST STEAMERS TO CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain Explains What Has Been Done to Secure Them.

LONDON, May 25.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in answer to a question in the House of Commons to-day on the subject of the proposed fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain, said the Imperial Government, subject to certain conditions, had approved the provisional agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and Peterson, Tate & Co. of Newcastle, for the fast steamship service. Mr. Chamberlain explained that the tenders of other firms, called for as late as 1896, had been fully considered, but, as all of the latter claimed a subsidy half as much again as asked for by Peterson, Tate & Co., and as the other firms had not indicated their readiness to provide a service, fulfilling the conditions, on terms nearly equalling those of Peterson, Tate & Co., the Government had decided it useless to call for fresh tenders this year.

Outlanders in Orange Free State.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa, says that the Raad, after a debate lasting several days, has rejected by the casting vote of the Chairman a proposal to restrict the franchise granted to the Outlanders. President Steyn supported the proposal, which was evidently the outcome of the recent visit of President Kruger.

Baron Monk-Bretton Dead.

LONDON, May 25.—John George Dodson, first Baron Monk-Bretton, is dead. He was born in 1825, was for eight years Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and has held other offices, including President of the Local Government Board and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

France's Wheat Area Reduced.

PARIS, May 25.—It is unofficially announced that the wheat area of France is 693,908 hectares (a hectare is 2.47 acres) below the area of 1896, and that the wheat crop will probably be 22,250,000 hectolitres (a hectolitre, dry measure, is 2.75 bushels) less than in 1896.

Portuguese Defeated in Africa.

LONDON, May 25.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says the natives of Portuguese East Africa are defeating the Portuguese troops in various directions, and that the Governor of Delagoa has urgently requested the Government at Lisbon to send him reinforcements.

Peruvian Cabinet Totters.

LIMA, Peru, May 25.—A Cabinet crisis is probable, and it is believed that Enrique Bustamente y Salazar will be the Premier of the new Cabinet. He was Minister of War of the Candamo Provisional Government of 1895.

Roumania's Crown Prince Ill.

BUCHAREST, May 25.—Prince Ferdinand Victor, Crown Prince of Roumania, is dangerously ill with pneumonia. He was born Aug. 24, 1865.

Freedom for Catholics in Russia.

ROME, May 24.—The Osservatore Romano announces that the Emperor Nicholas has made special provision for the freedom of Roman Catholics in Russia.

Auguste Dreyfus, the Banker, Dead.

PARIS, May 25.—Auguste Dreyfus, the well-known banker and financier, is dead.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 25.—An engine on the Jamaica Railway ran into a trolley car in a tunnel to-day, killing three persons and injuring four others.

PARIS, May 25.—During a display of fireworks at Nantes yesterday evening four persons were killed and a score of people were injured by the explosion of a bomb.

EDINBURGH, May 25.—In the first round of the ladies' golf championship games at Gullane this afternoon there were thirty-eight ties. Miss Fascne, the champion, was beaten by Miss Issette Pearson, the Secretary of the Golf Union. The score was 43 to 46.

LABOUCHERE MAKES APOLOGY.

No Evidence to Support His Charges Against Dr. Harris of the South Africa Company.

LONDON, May 25.—When the Parliamentary Committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid resumed business to-day in the committee room off Westminster Hall, the Chairman, Mr. William L. Jackson, Conservative, Member for North Leeds, and Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, read a long letter from Mr. Henry Labouchère. After citing the extracts from his speeches and articles written by himself, and quoted at the last session of the committee by Dr. Rutherford Harris, a Director of the British Chartered South Africa Company, who was also the Secretary of that concern at Cape Town, and referring to the demand made by Dr. Harris for the withdrawal of the charges made by Mr. Labouchère, or, in default, that Mr. Labouchère be called upon to prove the charges made, Mr. Labouchère wrote that he would not make specific charges unless he believed them to be true and capable of proof. The information contained in them, the letter continued, was given by a gentleman of high position, with the evidence upon which it was based, and which he, Mr. Labouchère, believed to be ample. His informant agreed that his statements should be published. Now, however, Mr. Labouchère's informant objected to appear and testify. Under the circumstances, continued Mr. Labouchère, the writer's course was clear. He withdrew in the most unqualified manner the allegations made against Dr. Rutherford Harris, and apologized for making the statement in the House of Commons which Dr. Harris complained of. Further, Mr. Labouchère said he treated the evidence which was not forthcoming as being non-existent, and accepted Dr. Harris's denial. There was a quantity of hasty selling on the Chartered Company's securities before the Transvaal raid, but he had not a tittle of evidence that Dr. Harris had been concerned in any such selling.

In regard to the article in The Gaulois of Paris, written by Mr. Labouchère, the latter in his letter said it had been proved that the public had been fleeced by some of the prime movers of the raid, but the article did not refer to Dr. Harris.

Miss Flora Shaw, the Colonial editor of The London Times, testified that the cable messages which passed between herself and Mr. Cecil Rhodes were unimportant, and she absolved the Colonial Office from any connection with the views expressed in her articles published in The Times.

SPANISH LIBERALS STILL OUT.

Senor Sagasta Asked to Use His Influence to Secure Their Return.

MADRID, May 25.—The President of the Chamber of Deputies, Señor Pidal, in the name of the majority, has begged Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, to persuade the Liberals to reattend the sittings of the Cortes. Señor Sagasta replied that the question was between the Government and the Liberals, and not between the Liberals and the majority.

Consequently, the Chamber of Deputies met to-day without the Liberal members.

The Minister for the Colonies, Señor Castellano, read a bill introduced to provide for the expenses of the wars in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

ONE MILLION FOR CUBA.

An Appeal to the American People to Subscribe This Sum—Bonds to be Issued.

The following proclamation has been issued from the headquarters of the Cuban League of the United States:

Headquarters Cuban League of the United States, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

To the People of the United States:

The Cuban League of the United States appeals to the American people for a National fund which will assure the independence of Cuba. One million dollars will do this. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand victims of Spain, despoiled of their homes, naked, sick, and in prison are starving almost within sight of our shores. Twenty thousand Cubans have already perished from hunger and 30,000 from disease, largely the result of cruel and inhuman methods of warfare.

The great, the pressing need of Cuba is for money. For two years we have given her sympathy, enthusiasm, and resolutions. Hardly a hand has been raised in actual help.

Let us now give her the practical aid for which she is perishing.

Any help from our Government is problematical, and may avail little. With the material aid which we can give Cuba will be free.

Humanity, the love of liberty, and the self-interest of our people, all unite in this appeal. Will not each do his share according to his ability?

Let friends of Cuba, whether they can give money or time, send their address to me. ETHAN ALLEN,

President Cuban League of the United States.

In order to raise the necessary $1,000,000, the Cuban Government purposes in the near future to issue the following bonds: Ten-year gold bonds of the face value of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50, to be sold at 50 cents on the dollar, and five-dollar and ten-dollar ten-year gold bonds at par. The sale of these bonds will be conducted by the Cuban League, at 115 Broadway. Checks should be made payable to B. F. Guerra, Treasurer of the Republic of Cuba.

CUBAN RELIEF MEASURES.

Gen. Lee to Consult the Other Consuls in Regard to the Plan of Distribution.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Assistant Secretary Day, who is charged with the execution of the President's wishes respecting the Cuban relief measures, had a long interview with President McKinley at the White House this afternoon just after the Cabinet meeting. The conclusion was reached that, having advanced Consul General Lee funds to meet all probable immediate necessities, there was no opportunity for the adoption of further steps until he had been heard from.

The Consul General in turn is advising with his subordinate Consuls in Cuba preparatory to recommending to the State Department a definite plan of action in the distribution of relief. He has called a meeting at Havana to-morrow of all the United States Consuls in Cuba who can reach that capital conveniently, for the purpose of consultation. These officers are expected to come with all the facts and figures as to the extent of the relief demanded in their respective localities, and upon that basis a pro rata distribution of supplies and money can be made.

The question of sending food supplies being again under consideration here, Gen. Sullivan, the Commissary General of the Army, has been called upon to give the benefit of his experience to the State Department officials in that line. Realizing that, owing to different climatic conditions, the same ration that is sufficient in the United States would not do at all in Cuba, it was found prudent to call upon Gen. Lee for a statement of the kind of food supplies that would be most acceptable and proper for the distressed Americans on the island. When his answer is returned the State Department probably will ask Gen. Sullivan to make the necessary purchases through the well-equipped depots of the Commissary Department. It is felt that all the supplies necessary can be procured in New York at short notice. If the money at hand, about $40,000, does not suffice, as it is feared it may not, then Congress will be called upon once more.

CUBANS KILL EACH OTHER.

Insurgent Bands Encounter and Many Others Surrender.

HAVANA, May 25.—It is officially reported that last Saturday evening, between Ojo Agua and Babiney, Province of Havana, insurgents of the bands under Castillo and Juan Delgado fought among themselves, with the result that five were killed.

According to the same authority the surrender of armed insurgents continues, and it is said that a band of insurgent negroes, numbering 800 and well armed, was surprise by local guerrillas, assisted by the Spanish regulars, at San Dimas, Pinar del Rio, and compelled to retreat with heavy loss. The guerrillas lost two Lieutenants and twenty-five privates.

In Matanzas sixteen armed insurgents have surrendered.

Go to Niagara Falls and spend Decoration Day; only half rates by the New York Central.—Adv.

THE FREDERICKSON SALE

A Copy of the First Edition of the Poems of Keats Brings the Highest Price.

DRAYTON'S WORKS COME NEXT

A Notable Collection of Thomas Gray's Poems and Oliver Goldsmith's "Traveller" and "Deserted Village" Disposed of at Good Figures.

The sale at auction of the library of Charles W. Frederickson was continued yesterday at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms, 91 Fifth Avenue. A number of important and interesting volumes were disposed of. There were two sales yesterday, one beginning at 10:30 o'clock, and one at 3 o'clock.

No collection of the work of any one author, in which the library abounds, was reached, but rare and interesting miscellaneous volumes were sold. The highest priced volume sold during the morning was a large folio of the works of Michael Drayton, containing "Poly Albion," "The Barons' War," "England's Heroical Epistles," &c. The blank leaves of the volume were filled with illustrative extracts from Elizabethan authors, and additional poems, including the whole of Skelton's "Philip Sparrow," in Charles Lamb's "most clerkly" handwriting. The volume was sold to Harry B. Smith, the librettist and composer, after some spirited bidding, in which several buyers took part. The purchase price was $250.

Another book that brought a good price at the morning sale was a copy of John Donne's "Poems," in poor condition, and with the title page trimmed. It had formerly been in the library of Charles Lamb, who lent it to S. T. Coleridge. Coleridge "scribbled" on the fly leaves and in the margins copious critical notes before returning it to its owner. This, of course, added to its value in the eyes of book lovers. It was bought by Dodd, Mead & Co., for $115.

In the afternoon the notable collection of the poet Gray's works was reached and sold. It included his "Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard" and his "Odes," the first book printed by Horace Walpole at his Strawberry Hill Press. The collection included the various editions of the "Elegy" down to the eleventh, as well as all the important modern editions. Besides the English there were numerous editions in foreign languages.

Among the other interesting matter was a collection of manuscript music made by the poet, with the Fifteenth Psalm, in his own autograph. Goldsmith's, "The Traveler" and "Deserted Village," both beautifully bound by Reviere, were sold during the afternoon. The former to Charles Scribner's Sons for $57, the latter to a Detroit man, who buys under the name of "Scrips," for $140.

The following is a list of the more important books disposed of, with the prices realized:

Coryat, Thomas. "Coryat's Crudities Hastily gobled up in five moneth's travells in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, commonly called the Grisons country; Helvetia, alias Switzerland; some parts of high Germany, and the Netherlands; newly digested in the hungry aire of Odcombe in the County of Somerset, and now dispersed to the Nourishment of the travelling Members of this Kingdom." First Edition. Small quarto, russia (cracked.) London, 1611. Perfect copy with both title-pages, all the plates, the Posthuma Fragmenta, and the rare leaf of errata. $81.

Dibdin, Thomas F. "The Bibliographical Decameron; or, Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts," and subjects connected with early engraving, topography, and bibliography. Numerous engraved portraits, plates, &c. Three volumes. Royal 8vo, morocco, gilt edges. London, 1817. First edition, $33.

Donne, John. Poems. (Title page trimmed and mounted.) (Poor copy.) London, 1669. This copy is from the library of Charles Lamb, who lent it to S. T. Coleridge, he having "scribbled" on the fly-leaves and in the margins copious critical notes before returning it to Charles Lamb. $115. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Drayton, Michael. The works of, containing Poly Qlbion, the Barons' War, England's Heroical Epistles, &c. Best edition. One volume. Large folio. London, 1748. The blank leaves are literally crowded with illustrative extracts from Elizabethan authors, additional poems, &c., including the whole of Skelton's Philip Sparrow, in C. Lamb's "most clerkly" handwriting. $250. Bought by Harry B. Smith.

Goldsmith, Oliver. "The Traveler; or, a Prospect of Society; a Poem," London, printed for J. Newberry, 1765. 4to. Green levant morocco, gilt, by Rivière & Son. A handsome copy of the rare first edition. $57. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Goldsmith, Oliver. "The Deserted Village," a poem. London, printed for W. Griffin, 1770. 4to. Green levant morocco, by Rivière & Son. A handsome copy of the rare first edition. $140. Bought by "Scrips."

Gray, Thomas, "An Elegy Wrote in a Country Churchyard," London, R. Dodsley, 1751, (title soiled and has a hole in blank part,) rare first edition; bound with it, "Odes," by Mr. Gray, printed at Strawberry Hill, 1757, book plate of George Chalmers, Esq. Small 4to, half calf, (worn.) The volume contained only these leaves. $160. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Gray, Thomas. "An Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." The third edition, corrected. 4to, (no cover.) London, 1751. This edition, published the same year as the first, does not contain the author's name. Sir Horace Walpole persuaded Gray to allow him to have it printed, and this copy contains "The Advertisement" (by Walpole) stating that the poem had fallen into his hands "by accident." $20. Bought by "Scrips."

Gray, Thomas. "Odes," first edition, with manuscript notes by Mr. Gray, and also "Garrick's Address" in Gray's handwriting, Strawberry Hill, 1757; "The Library," by Crabbe, 1783; "The Newspaper," by Crabbe, 1785; "An Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England," by Dr. Akenside, 1758; "Retaliation," by Dr. Goldsmith, 1784; "The Village," by Crabbe, 1783; "Deserted Village," by Goldsmith, 1772. One volume, 4to, half morocco. $152.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Gray, Thomas. A collection of manuscript music made by the Poet Gray, with the Fifteenth Psalm and a Song in the Penseroso, in his own autograph. Seventy-three leaves, oblong 4to, vellum, in green morocco case. $70. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Gray, Thomas. Original manuscripts. Collections, by the Rev. John Mitford, relating to the Poet Gray. The contents are fully described by Mr. Mitford; there are besides, notes by the Rev. Alfred Dyce, Joseph Hunter, and others. It contains twenty-two portraits of Gray, views of Stokes Church, &c.; Gratulatio by Gray, original edition; Gray's Ode on Eton College, 1747, original edition; Gray's Ode performed in the Senate House at Cambridge July 1, 1769, original edition; fac simile of the Pembroke Elegy; Gray's manuscript notes on names of some authors not mentioned in the sixth volume of Dodsley's miscellanies; Thomas Taylor's manuscript remarks on Gray's notes on Plato, and other manuscript, &c. One volume, quarto, half morocco. $105.

Greene, Robert. Greene's Orpharion. Wherein is discouered a musicall concerde of pleasant histories, many sweet moods graced with such harmonious discords, as agreeing in a delightfull closse, they sound both pleasure and profit to the ear, &c. Fifty-eight pages, small quarto, (title margins repaired.) At London, 1599. Red morocco, richly tooled and gilt, by Tuckett, binder to the Queen. Rare. $76. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Homer. The whole works of Homer, Prince of Poets; translated to the Greeke by George Chapman. At London printed for Nathaniel Butler. Engraved title by William Hole; portrait of Chapman on the reverse; also the plate of the Prince's feathers. (Engraved title to the Odyssey in poor condition.) Folio, old calf. A most interesting and valuable copy, containing the autograph signature and numerous notes in the handwriting of Coleridge. $100. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Keats, John. Poems. 8vo, original boards, uncut. London, 1817. A very fine, clean copy of the rare first edition. Presentation copy "From the Author to his Friend Thos. Richards." Also on the flyleaf an original manuscript sonnet by Leigh Hunt, "on receiving a crown of ivy from J. K.," dated March 2, 1817. In morocco slip case. $300. Bought by George Smith. The same book sold at the Ives sale for $120.

Keats, John. Endymion. 8vo, old calf. First edition. London, 1818. Presentation copy, "G. Keats from his affectionate Brother the author." $150. Bought by Harry B. Smith.

(Ireland, William H.) Vortigern; an Historical Tragedy. Crown 8vo, half morocco. London, n. d. Manuscript of six pages inserted at end, "Written by Wm. Henry Ireland at the instigation of a gentleman who had doubts of his being capable of writing in the manner of the Shakespeare MS." $30. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

RAINES LAW CONDEMNED.

Meeting of the Independence Hall Democracy Denounces It as a Violation of Personal Liberty.

With the aid of two brass bands, which marched through the Bowery, Third Avenue, and intersecting streets, the Independence Hall Democracy drew a large crowd into the main hall of Cooper Union last night, where a meeting was held to protest against the Raines law. Police Captain O'Keefe and a squad of bluecoats were on hand to preserve order.

Ex-Judge Alfred T. Ackert was introduced as Chairman. Explaining the objects of the meeting, he said:

"Laws curtailing the liberty of the citizen as to what he shall eat or drink, and the time and place and when and where he shall eat or drink, are antagonistic to our principles of government, and tend to the destruction of individual liberty. We believe in home rule and no trust combinations, and in laws made by our own citizens to suit the wishes of our own people. We condemn the excise legislation of last Winter because it was undemocratic, illiberal, and unjust. There has been created by these laws what is seemingly a hotel trust, in violation of the rights of others and in violation of democratic principles, and a liberty-loving people will not remain quiet until these unjust laws are reformed, altered, or abolished."

Mr. Ackert then read a set of resolutions denouncing the Raines law and its recent amendments because of its invasion of the personal rights of citizens, and declaring it a serious obstacle to independence in political action. The resolutions were unanimously passed.

Former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, Henry Nickolls, and William A. Ellis also made addresses.

CIVIL SERVICE IN BROOKLYN.

Officials Decision Was Gratifying—Commissioner Wallace Says that Merit and Fitness Are Synonomous Terms.

The Civil Service Commissioners of Brooklyn are well pleased with the decision of Mayor Wurster and the heads of the city departments in referring to them all civil service examinations with the exceptions designated in their memoradum to the Commissioners. Speaking of the decision, Jackson Wallace, one of the Commissioners, said:

"It is an admirable decision, and will have a beneficial influence and will help to shape public opinion regarding the work of the civil service system in the city and State. It shows that the administration in Brooklyn is in touch with the feeling and belief of the people regarding civil service. I am sure my associates will be gratified by it.

"When this bill was made public that has now become a law we did not know how to define the difference between merit and fitness. The State Commission fought shy of the matter and left it to us to decide. We turned it over to Corporation Counsel Burr, and have not received any satisfaction in that direction so far. As a matter of fact, the words are synonymous. If a man has fitness for the place he must have merit, and if he has the merit he must have the fitness. But we will attend to it, now that the administration has done the right thing."

ROLAND REED WINS HIS SUIT.

The Actor and His Associates Get $7,000 from the Southern Railway.

MACON, Ga., May 25.—The jury in the damage suit of Roland Reed and members of his company against the Southern Railway for injuries inflicted in a wreck, which has been on trial in the United States Court here for a week past, brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs this morning. The suits were brought for $10,000 each, in favor of Roland Reed, Miss Isadore Rush, and Mrs. Mary Myers. The jury awarded Mrs. Myers $4,000, Roland Reed $2,000, and Miss Rush $1,000.

MISS ST. JOHN GETS $25,000.

New York Artist Wins Her Suit Against the Chicago Railway Co.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Miss Susan St. John, a New York portrait painter, has won her suit for $25,000 damages against the North Chicago Street Railway Company. In 1895 she was visiting Chicago, and Aug. 30, while dismounting from a North State Street electric car, the motorman started the car before she had reached the ground, and she was thrown to the stone curbing. She asserted that her injuries resulted in continual tremor which unfitted her for doing any further good work with her brush.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

President Jeroloman and the members of the Board of Aldermen will attend the performance of "The Alderman" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Friday.

Charles H. Prince, formerly with Richard Canfield and Evans & Hoey, has been engaged to play the part of Lord Dunraven in Joseph W. Herbert's burlesque "The Geezer" next season.

A number of forged orders for theatre tickets were presented at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday. The orders were the same as those issued by the theatre, and were evidently stolen. The police are investigating the matter.

Marie Loftus, the English comedienne, has been engaged to appear at Weber and Fields's Music Hall next season in a new burlesque entitled "An American Maid." Peter Dailey has also been engaged to appear in the same piece.

"The Chimes of Normandy" will be the opera next week at the Bijou Theatre. Max Freeman, the director of the opera company, has not yet recovered from the operation which was performed last week. He was to have played the part of the Chevalier this week. Theodore Pieper has been engaged as business manager.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wood—Hutton.

The wedding of Miss Grace Russel Hutton, daughter of Mrs. James Laws Hutton, and Benjamin Wood, the youngest son of Fernando Wood, was celebrated before a small number of relatives and intimate friends at 9 o'clock last evening in the parlors of the Hotel Savoy, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Charles R. Treat of St. Stephen's officiated.

Miss May Mason, as maid of honor, attired in a pretty costume of green and white and carrying a bouquet of bridesmaid roses, was the only attendant of the bride, who was given away by her brother, Edward F. Hutton. She wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace, veil of tulle, and a diamond star at her throat. Otis Fenner Wood, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Franck-lyn L. Hutton, the bride's brother, and George D. Hartley. A reception after the ceremony was attended by several hundred guests. Supper was served in the ballroom and dancing followed.

Davidson—Leroux.

ANNAPOLIS, May 25.—Ensign William C. Davidson and Miss Juliette M. Leroux, daughter of Prof. Jules Leroux, were married here at high noon to-day. Five naval cadets acted as ushers. The Rev. Dr. Southgate, assisted by the Rev. Mr. McComas, performed the ceremony. Ensign Davidson and wife left this afternoon for a Western trip.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The passenger list of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line, which sails to-morrow, contains the names of Mr. and Mrs. Dix and their daughter of Madison Avenue, who will remain abroad till late in the Fall. They will spend several weeks in France, going thence to Switzerland.

The wedding of Miss Ella Geisse, daughter of the late Mrs. William F. Geisse, to Dallett Fuguet, will take place at 6:30 o'cock Tuesday evening, June 8, at the residence of her grandfather, D. B. Coe, 72 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Vandewater of St. Andrew's Church. The wedding will be a small and quiet one, for the bride is still in deep mourning for her mother. There will be no reception.

The Grain-O Law Suit.

Rochester, N. Y., May 24, 1897.—The great $50,000 damage suit instituted by a Michigan Cereal Company against the Genesee Pure Food Company is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court for the ridiculously small sum of $500, and, as a practical result, Grain-O is in greater demand than ever. The new plant, only just completed, is to be duplicated, so that not only the old friends of the delicious food drink, which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making every day, can be supplied. The beverage which the children, as well as the adult, may drink with benefit, will be furnished in unlimited quantities. Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

H. O. HAVEMEYER ON TRIAL

Jury Secured Without Difficulty and Senators Gray, Lindsay, and Lodge Give Their Testimony.

E. R. CHAPMAN PRESENT

Was the Question that the Defendant Is Alleged to Have Refused to Answer Ordered Asked by the Investigating Committeee?

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The trial of H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, for refusing to answer the questions of the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee in the Spring of 1894 began in Criminal Court No. 1 at the City Hall this morning.

Elverton R. Chapman, the first of the five contumacious witnesses, indicted under Article CII. of the Revised Statutes, after having appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, is now serving a thirty-days' sentence in the district jail. John E. Searles, Secretary of the Sugar Trust; E. J. Edwards, and John S. Shriver, the newspaper men, and others, will be tried probably in the order named. Havemeyer and Searles were indicted Oct. 1, 1894.

There was a large crowd in attendance this morning to witness the unusual spectacle of a millionaire on trial. Among them were many distinguished personages, including Senators Gray, Lodge, Lindsay, and Davis, and Congressman Richardson and John E. Searles. Judge Bradley presided.

District Attorney Davis conducted the case on behalf of the United States. The defendant was represented by a brilliant array of counsel, including Nathaniel Wilson of this city, John S. Johnson of Philadelphia, and John E. Parsons of New York. Mr. Wilson said the defendant was ready for trial when the case was called, and the work of impaneling a jury began.

Little trouble was experienced in securing a jury. The District Attorney asked each of the proposed jurymen whether he had any interest, direct or indirect, in the American Sugar Refining Company. Of the first twelve men Mr. Wilson made three peremptory challenges. The next three called were satisfactory to the defense, and in less than half an hour after the court convened, District Attorney Davis opened the case with his statement to the jury.

The Question at Issue.

Mr. Davis called attention to the great length of the indictment and the record in the Chapman case. In the latter case, he said, the Court (Judge Cole) had held that the question as to the pertinency of the questions propounded by the Senate Committee was not in issue, the issue being as to whether the Senate committee was properly constituted and answers to questions propounded proper. Could he be asked the Court to rule as to whether the pertinency of the questions propounded by the committee were in issue. Mr. Johnson, for the defendant, insisted that the District Attorney present his case in accordance with the indictment. Judge Bradley said he must decline at the outset to set any limitations, although he freely expressed the opinion that the indictment was much more voluminous than was necessary.

The District Attorney then proceeded with his statement, sketching, in extenso, the political issue in the National campaign of 1802, the certainty of tariff reduction if the Democrats should triumph, and the interest the sugar refining company had in the defeat of the members of the House and Senate who were hostile to them. The Tariff bill, which subsequently passed the House, placed sugar on the free list, and therefore, the District Attorney says, was distinctly unfavorable to the business and the stock of the company. It was, consequently, he pointed out to the jury, to the interest of the company that the bill as it passed the House should not pass. The stock of the company fell. But, when the Jones amendments were presented in the Senate, placing duties and differentials on sugars, (amendments favorable to the company,) the value of the stock increased. Thus matters stood, he said, when on May 17 the Senate resolution for an investigation of the questions whether the sugar refining company had contributed to the previous campaign, whether any Senators had speculated in Sugar stock, as alleged, &c., was adopted.

The Senate's Investigation.

He explained the organization of the Senate Investigating Committee with Senator Gray as Chairman, described the summons of Mr. Havemeyer, the questions asked and answered, and the refusal of the witness to give the facts as to the contributions made by the Sugar Refining Company to various campaign funds, State and National. These were the facts, Mr. Davis said in conclusion, which the Government expected to prove, and if proved, upon which he would ask conviction. The defense reserved their opening. Mr. Davis asked the court to instruct the jury as to the National Congressional elections of 1892, and submitted copies of various documents in order to get them in the record.

These included the certification of members of the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, the corporation laws of New Jersey, the incorporation of the sugar refining company, the increase of its stock to $75,000,000, the journals of the House and Senate of the United States, and all other official documents connected with the case.

During the course of the presentation of these documents District Attorney Davis made several allusions to the printed record of the Chapman case. Mr. Johnson objected to these repeated allusions to the Chapman case. "I know little of the record in that case," he said, "neither, I presume, does your Honor. I ask the District Attorney to confine himself to this case, which, he will find, will be conducted on principles entirely different from those which obtained in the Chapman case."

Insignificant Point Admitted.

Harry R. Cunningham, the file clerk of the Senate, was the first witness. He was called to prove indirectly by official documents the service on Mr. Havemeyer. Mr. Johnson rather impatiently interrupted him. "We are not going to deny lawful service on Mr. Havemeyer," said he. "We admit it."

"Thank you," said Mr. Davis.

William C. Prentiss, one of the official stenographers of the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, was called, and Mr. Davis was seeking to have admitted Mr. Havemeyer's statement that the Senate amendment was much more favorable to his company than the House schedule, when the objection was interposed on the ground that Mr. Havemeyer's answer to a question was not relevant to an inquiry concerning the pertinency of a question he declined to answer.

"The District Attorney," said he, "now seems to be seeking to convict the Senate of the allegations of bribery in question with which we have nothing to do, and which the Senate Committee reported was untrue, and a gross scandal."

The Judge upheld the defense, but the whole question was temporarily waived.

Senator George Gray of Delaware, who was Chairman of the Investigating Committee, testified that Henry O. Havemeyer declined to answer specific questions as to the contributions of the Sugar Refinery company to various State and local campaign funds.

The Defense Scores One.

The defense scored the first point when Judge Bradley held that it was material for the defense to show that the Senate took no action on Havemeyer's contumacy, which had been reported to the committee.

In reply to Mr. Johnson, Senator Gray said that he recollected Mr. Havemeyer's statement that no political contributions had been made by either side in the National campaign or the campaign of any United States Senator. To this line of inquiry, however, Mr. Davis strenuously objected, saying that everything in this case had been passed upon by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court save and excepting the single question of pertinacy. "That question the other side contends is still open," said he, "while I maintain that it was passed upon in Judge Cole's decision against the demurrer."

Judge Bradley said the question as to the jurisdiction of the committee and the propriety of the inquiry was still open, and Mr. Johnson continued his line of inquiry with the evident purpose of showing that the question which Mr. Havemeyer declined to answer had been individually asked by Senator Allen, and, in fact, never had been adopted by the committee. He asked Senator Gray if he (Gray) had not at the time the question was asked expressed doubt of its propriety, and whether, as Chairman, he had not said to Mr. Havemeyer that he might answer it if he chose. Senator Gray's recollection was hazy on this point.

The Line of Defense.

This series of questions was regarded as important as showing the line of defense—the contention that the committee had never directed the witness to answer the question to which refusal was made. After a good deal of beating about the bush, Mr. Davis challenged the attorney for the defense to put the question direct as to whether Senator Allen's query was a committee question. When Mr. Davis took the witness in hand for redirect examination Senator Gray blurted out before the defense could interpose the statement that as he personally did not approve of the Allen query, he, as Chairman, must have put it next day by the order of the committee. The statement was no sooner made than it was stricken out at the request of the defense.

From the printed record, however, Mr. Davis secured Senator Gray's affirmation that the committee, by a vote of 3 to 2, had instructed him to put this question.

At the conclusion of Senator Gray's examination the court took a recess for half an hour.

After the recess Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who was a member of the Sugar Investigating Committee, took the stand. He also testified to Mr. Havemeyer's refusal to answer certain questions relating to the details of State and local political contributions by the sugar company. While Senator Lindsay was testifying, Elverton R. Chapman, the broker who is now serving a thirty days' sentence in jail for refusing to answer the Senate committee's questions, entered the courtroom and took a seat behind the District Attorney's chair.

Senator Lindsay on the Stand.

There was considerable legal sparring over the question of admitting Senator Lindsay's recollection of the testimony before the committee after having refreshed his memory from the printed record. Judge Bradley overruled the objection of the defense, and Mr. Johnson noted an exception. The Kentucky Senator swore to the general facts in connection with Mr. Havemeyer's refusal. It was his recollection that there was some discussion in the committee as to the propriety of Senator Allen's question, but it developed that a majority of the committee thought it was pertinent, although he was very certain that no vote had ever been taken. During the cross-examination Mr. Johnson asked whether or not both the witness and Senator Gray had not held before the committee that Mr. Havemeyer having answered questions as to National contributions was not called upon by the scope of the investigation to reply to questions as to State and local contributions. Mr. Davis objected, and his objection was sustained. Mr. Johnson sought to bring out that the fact that Mr. Havemeyer might have been governed in his refusal by the differences in committee, but Senator Lindsay said it was his recollection that the discussion took place in executive session. Judge Bradley remarked that it would be immaterial what motive governed Mr. Havemeyer in his declination to answer the committee.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts testified very clearly to Mr. Havemeyer's refusal to answer as to State and local campaigns. He swore that the question the witness declined to answer was a committee question. "If it had not been," said he, "it would not be in the record."

Proceeding he testified to the care taken by the committee to have the record of the investigation accurate.

Mr. Johnson attempted very ingeniously to draw Senator Lodge out into minute details of what occurred, but the Massachusetts Senator declined to make any but general statements. Senator Davis of Minnesota, another member of the investigating committee, also testified to the facts as stated by his colleagues. He, too, saw it as his recollection that Mr. Havemeyer only declined to answer as to State and local political contributions. This closed the trial for the day.

TEN OF THE FAMILY DROWNED.

Raymond Predicted the Manner of His Death, but Could Not Stay Away from Water.

The drowning of James T. Raymond of 70 West One Hundred and Second Street, whose body was found in the river off Randall's Island on Monday, was the fulfillment of a prophecy he had frequently made, and an addition to a remarkable series of fatalities in his family. Nine members of his immediate family were drowned. His father, mother, and three sisters went down with a vessel which sank while crossing the English Channel forty years ago. About fifteen years later a brother was drowned in the East, and five years after that another brother found a watery grave off the Pacific coast. Seven years ago his two sons were drowned in Tremont while out rowing with a girl cousin. The young woman fell overboard, and one of the sons jumped in to save her. He succeeded in getting her back into the boat. When overcome by cramps he sank. His brother lea

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
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Mortgage Investors
can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,300,000.
DIRECTORS:
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Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks,
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WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
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North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
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Manhattan Trust Co.,
WALL STREET, corner NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits, subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
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Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1897.
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H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt, John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross, E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, James O. Sheldon,
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N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1890.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 106 per cent. ($1,060) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 28th, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

During the greater part of yesterday the stock market was buoyant. Just before the close a reaction came which left quotations generally lower than the best prices of the day; but throughout the market a general advance was scored.

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Much good news came out. Sources of recent depressing information seemed suddenly to have veered around to a point where only what was cheerful and inspiriting could be provided. Among the encouraging items which reached the Street was a reduction in the rate of sterling exchange, which was construed as meaning the heading off of further gold exports for the immediate present; a vote in the Senate of Illinois favorable to the Chicago Gas Company giving it practicaly everything asked; information from Washington suggesting that tariff legislation would be put through much more expeditiously than has been expected; many dispatches suggesting better times out West, excellent crop prospects, and increased earnings for railways, and official suggestions that a corner had been brought about in Jersey Central. There were other similar items, but these were conspicuous in the list.

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Jersey Central got up to 74, a rally of about half a dozen points from the low figure of the day before yesterday. At the close the stock had lost half of its gain of yesterday, however. It has been many a day since Wall Street has seen so attractive a speculative game as that now being played in Jersey Central. There are adroit and powerful interests on both the bull and the bear side. The bulls have in their favor an unwieldy short interest. The bears have in their favor the corporation's unwieldy financial condition.

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In Chicago Gas the conclusion of favorable action in the Illinois Senate was followed by realizing sales and the stock sold off somewhat. The Illinois House is still to act upon the bills which the Senate yesterday passed, but friends of the company here feel confident that there will be a favorable vote.

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Wall Street's disposition to be cheerful increases. The average broker and trader have alike become hopeful, even confident, that better times are at hand.

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What seems especially significant is the changed tone in communications which reach here from the far West. A business revival is reported at practically every centre beyond Chicago. If this improvement should continue and be able to stand tests, it is bound before long to find reflection in Wall Street.

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Government bonds were irregular. The fours, 1907, registered, and the fives, coupon, advanced ⅛, while the fours, 1925, coupon, and the fives, registered, declined ⅛. There were sales of $9,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111; $5,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112¼; $20,000 fives, registered, at 113¼, and $18,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 123⅛.

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Net changes in stock quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅞	N. J. Central	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pull. Pal. Car.	⅝
Consol. Gas.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Ed. Ill. Ill. of N. Y.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Ill. Central.	1	U. S Leather.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Lake Shore.	1	West. Union.	⅝
Long Island.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Met. Traction.	½
C., H. V. & T.	½	St. P. & O.	½
Laclede Gas.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Northwest deb. 5s, 1933.....1

Bond Declined.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s.....⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans, 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3@5 per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,839,342; balances, $6,830,859; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $660,400.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very quiet and easier. Posted rates ½c lower at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅞@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 3-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston, 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The money markets continued dull and featureless yesterday. Call money was only moderately active, with no changes in general conditions. The commercial paper department was unchanged. Time money continues a drug on the market. Money at nine months yesterday loaned at 3 per cent. Money at forty-five days is bid for at 1½ per cent. It seems to be the general opinion that rates in the time department are soon to go lower.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,127,166, against $9,676,676 in the preceding week and $8,048,701 in the corresponding week one year ago. Total exports since Jan. 1, $157,016,444, against $150,875,444 in the corresponding period last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 46¼; New York Central, ⅛, to 102; St. Paul, ⅜, to 76½; Reading, ¼, to 9¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅛, Illinois Central at 95, Erie at 12½, and Erie first preferred at 30. British consols declined ⅛ for money, to 113⅝, and were unchanged for the account at 113¼.

The Bank of England lost on balance £178,000. Bar gold, 77s 11¾d, an advance of ¼d. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes from the previous account: Cash on hand increased 16,000,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 340,000 marks; other securities decreased 11,820,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 24,180,000 marks. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 45c, and exchange on London at 25f 10c. In Berlin exchange on London eight days' sight, 20 marks 38½pf. Rate of discount 2½ per cent. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 196, in Lisbon at 48½, and in Rome at 104.92.

THE SOUTH STILL HESITATES.

In discussing Southern business conditions and prospects, Mr. Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I am very sorry to say that as yet I have seen no improvement throughout the South. So far as I am able to judge, trade in that section of the country through which the Norfolk and Western runs is not quite holding its own. All the bright hopes of a few months ago have been disappointed. Business has continued without even a tendency toward improvement.

"In the South, just as everywhere else in the country, people are waiting and hesitating. The disposition upon the part of Congress to make this tariff discussion a long-drawn-out one is responsible for most of the stagnation. No one can reasonably expect business men to push ahead with tariff uncertainty hanging over them. Pending changes in the revenue laws are necessarily barriers to all kinds of business. And uncertainty of this sort is always most depressing.

"These legislative attacks upon capital and the legal restrictions being put upon business in the various States are also influential factors in the continued depression of business. I think merchants and manufacturers are also hesitant on that account. I find that true in the South, and I think it is so all over the country. The business community is in just such a state that developments which ordinarily would not affect it to any great extent are now most powerful.

"I do not see anything which can possibly bring about a betterment in trade conditions until the tariff discussion is out of the way. Certainly there are no factors in the situation good enough to overbalance that bad one. Undoubtedly business men have hesitated because of their uncertainty as to this matter, and I do not see any reason to hope that they will change their disposition until they know definitely what Congress is going to do. In order to go ahead in their respective lines they are obliged to make calculations upon the future. And it is certainly impossible for any business man to lay plans until he knows something about the duties which are shortly to be imposed upon imported goods, affecting as they do prices of all merchandise.

"Railroad business in the South is naturally poor, because of the state of trade. Two of the most important lines of business are decidedly dull—coal and iron. And when there is a depression in these two lines it means considerable to the railroads. One of the most significant signs that I find in the South is the falling off in local passenger business. I think that this is true of almost every Southern road. And that is a fact to be well considered, not so much for the difference it means in a road's revenues, but for its significance, which is well understood by every railroad man.

"After the tariff is disposed of I think we should see a gradual growth in business. I certainly do not expect to see any boom. I would regret very much to have such a thing develop. This country has had enough of booms, particularly the South. They are always followed by disasters of far greater consequence to the business man than is the artificial activity of which they consist. But with the one great uncertainty out of the way, I feel reasonably confident of a steady improvement in business."

BULL TALK ON ROCK ISLAND.

Rock Island is coming in for a lion's share of the bull talk. According to gossip, seeming to come from authoritative sources, the annual report of the company will make a most excellent showing when presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting in Chicago a week hence. It is said that earnings for the year will be considerably over 3 per cent. on the stock and that increases have been made in the surplus. It is also said that for the past three or four months traffic of all kinds on the Rock Island Road has shown considerable improvement. The Street seems to expect an advance in Rock Island very shortly, and recent buying by insiders would appear to indicate that such an idea is well founded.

THE BUYING OF SUGAR.

The buying in Sugar yesterday was started by houses known to carry Washington accounts. As soon as the nature of these purchases became known it was immediately rumored that "according to people who should know," the Senatorial caucus would approve the Aldrich committee's sugar schedules, and on this there was considerable buying for both short and long account. The local bulls were all purchasers of Sugar. There was one noticeable fact, however, which may or may not be significant. Houses always conspicuous whenever there is any activity in Sugar Trust, and supposed in Wall Street to act for insiders, were sellers of the stock throughout the day.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In reviewing the conditions of the coal trade, the Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

It does not appear likely that there will be a price list issued by the anthracite companies announcing an advance on the 1st of June, but the actual selling price will be advanced to the list now supposed to rule, and in this way better prices will be obtained for the product. As we have stated, the list, if it had been made at a higher price than that now supposed to rule, would not have been realized during June, but it would have had the tendency to bring actual market prices nearer to what the "July list" is, and in that way the result expected to be accomplished achieved. As to the production for the month of June there is some diversity of opinion as to whether the tonnage will be 3,000,000 tons or less. Some of the producers are inclined to the opinion that 2,500,000 tons would serve all pressing needs and tend to a quicker realization of the price list.

The report from the eastward is that the market continues very firm and the buyers find very few "bargains." They believe that the advance is bound to come, but will be delayed until the middle or last of June. The dealers are moving very conservatively, and are not buying the free-burning coals as fast as producers would like to have them.

At Philadelphia dealers continue placing orders, under the idea that prices will advance after June, and they are now paying the full list price. Soft coal is moving along slowly, and there is said to be considerable tonnage on hand with some of the producers.

Anthracite is very quiet at Chicago; there are a few buyers who have put in a portion of their orders, but the majority are holding off. Dealers in the Missouri River district are waiting the usual reduction in freight rates. Soft coal is quoted at slightly lower prices, and it is said that the reduction is due to new freight rates, which have enabled the shippers to put their coal in market on a cheaper basis.

In the Northwest there is nothing doing in anthracite a present, the sole feature being the low price at which bituminous coal is sold, the best Pittsburg being quoted at $1.05 per ton at Lake Superior ports for the balance of last year's coal carried over. There is nothing doing as yet in new coal, and there is no demand.

There is little coal being shipped from the Pittsburg district, as the low figures made at the head of the lakes do not meet fixed expenses. In spite of this condition the men seem to be determined to press for the sixty-nine-cent rate for mining. The river shippers are in high glee over the free toll throug hthe Monongahela, but judged from the present operations it will not inure to their benefit that there is a free river, for they are already giving the benefit which would accrue therefrom to the consumer.

Continued shipments of Pittsburg and Kanawha coal have filled up Ohio River markets. If there were no further navigation for six months and the railroads would not bring in a car of coal, there would be no danger of a coal famine.

LONDON WAS NOT RESPONSIVE.

London quotations yesterday morning were considerable of a disappointment to local bulls. It was expected that the cables would show Europe responsive to the bulge in the New York market on Monday, but, on the contrary, the arbitrage houses were sellers, particularly of St. Paul and Louisville. Lack of appreciation upon the part of London, however, should not occasion any surprise here. For a month past the foreign financial papers as well as private correspondence from London have been pointing out that there is not much hope of any activity in American stocks abroad for some time to come. The numerous uncertainties in the American situation are making London disposed to watch and wait.

CRIPPLE CREEK CONDITIONS.

Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs say, in commenting on the Cripple Creek situation:

Each week affords additional evidence of the largely increased activity in gold mining operations throughout Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region generally. Not only are many new camps being started in various portions of the State, but in practically all the old districts a general and marked revival of activity is in progress. Particularly is this true in Boulder, Gilpin, and Clear Creek Counties, and in many parts of the Gunnison and San Juan regions. Hundreds of properties which had been partially developed in the early days, but which, because of the costly and wasteful methods then in vogue, brought no profit to their owners, are now being reopened and put upon a paying basis. This is possible because of the introduction of modern machinery and appliances, the consequent considerable reduction in treatment charges, and in many cases by reason of the greatly improved transportation facilities. The value of the vast and inexhaustible deposits of medium and low grade ores which rib and seam our mountains is rapidly becoming better understood and appreciated, and men are becoming increasingly disposed to engage in the development of these as well as in the always alluring but more uncertain search for the bonanza leads. It is a healthful sign and augurs well for the permanence and solid expansion of our mining industry. As a direct result of this wider development follows a largely increased employment of labor, with more business for the railroads, more smelters and reduction works, and a general stimulation of business.

An illustration of this is seen in the present situation at Leadville. Active operations are about to be resumed in what are known as the "down-town" mines, and it is stated that when these are fully under way the daily output of the camp will be increased from 1,200 tons, as at present, to fully 2,200 tons. This means the immediate employment of from 1,000 to 1,500 additional men, with a strong probability that the number will reach 2,000 within the next six months. What is true of Leadville is true in varying degress throughout the mining districts of the State. Everywhere operations are being placed upon a basis of greater permanence and stability, more careful business methods supplanting the wasteful and hap-hazard operations inseparable from the earlier periods of mining developments in a new country. Unless all signs fail Colorado is entering upon an era of marked prosperity, which moreover gives promise of long continuance, for the reason that this prosperity is based, not upon excitement or boom, or an undue stimulation through large accessions of outside capital, but upon the steady upbuilding of one of the world's greatest industries."

AN INSTRUCTIVE PAMPHLET.

Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. have issued the third compilation of "Toby's Digests and Tables," prepared by Mr. George P. Toby, the head of the investment department of that house. The title of the present publication is "Undercurrents Bearing on Values." The idea is an original one, and cleverly executed, and the result is that a number of facts of great interest and value to investors are grouped and classified in attractive form. The purpose of the pamphlet is to give the current movements in some of the principal factors that go to show the drift of the times; also data relating thereto, covering a series of years. Attention is called to the large corn crops of the United States in 1895-96, and to the present low price of corn; also to the large annual increase since 1881 in the quantities of wheat and flour exported by the principal wheat exporting countries, especially to the increases of the competitors of the United States, and to the decline in the money value of the exports of wheat and flour from the United States. It is pointed out that for the five years ending with 1896 there is a balance of exports from this country over imports amounting to $986,346,000.

Attention is also called to the variations in the relative values of exports of agricultural products and of manufactures. It is shown that agricultural products exported have declined in value very considerably, and that manufactures exported have increased in value very considerably. It is also shown that from 1892 to 1896 there was a marked falling off in the export value of raw cotton. The prices for silver, iron, steel billets, wheat, coal, and wool are contrasted for a series of years. Railroad earnings, the statements of the United States Treasury, and of the New York banks are compared; also rates for money and sterling exchange are tabulated.

All this and more is given in attractive form, and the publication should prove of great value to those interested in financial affairs.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@60½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 357,016.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,580,340
Exports in same period	14,230,804
Net exports	$12,650,464
Net imports, 1896	12,500,006
Net exports, 1895	13,010,119
Net exports, 1894	34,011,219
Net exports, 1893	56,022,612

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On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .07, 400 Lacrosse at .09, 200 Ophir at .90, 500 Pharmacist at .11, and 300 Savage at .35.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	215
American Exchange	168	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers	115	Merchants'	141
Central National	160	Merchants' Exch.	114
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	280	Nassau	161
Chemical	4000	National Union	201
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	208	Ninth National	101
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
East River	135	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	3000	People's	210
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	105
Fourth National	175	Republic	150
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard Nat.	160
German-American	110	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	325	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Imp'rs & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Man'fs	170	Western National	114
Lincoln National	750		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$229,881,635
Gold reserve	144,857,563
Net silver	24,345,207
United States notes in the Treasury	32,371,254
Treasury notes of 1890	27,763,169
Total receipts this day	1,012,417
Total receipts this month	25,171,221
Total receipts this year	205,768,497
Total expenditures this day	926,000
Total expenditures this month	25,766,000
Total expenditures this year	238,629,882
Deposits in National banks	16,772,258
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	209,601
Government receipts from internal revenue	246,016
Government receipts from customs	733,254
Miscellaneous	33,146

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower has accepted the permanent Presidency of the Colonial Trust Company.

The Mobile and Ohio Company announces that Coupon No. 36 of its first mortgage bonds, due June 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New York.

It is announced that the $1,450,000 first mortgage bonds of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company, maturing on June 1 next, will be paid in cash on and after that date, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company.

The Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company of Roohester, N. Y., announces that the coupons of its first and second mortgage bonds, due June 1, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	153
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	28	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	137
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	175	185
Third Avenue Railroad	148	149½
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12	14
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	87	90

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	74	76
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	91
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	140
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	215	216
Grand Rapids Gas stock	94	98
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	245	252
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	57	58
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	93	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102¾	104
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	102½	103½
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	63	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.		60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	106	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	88
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	296	296½
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	78	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merral & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	139	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	42
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex interest.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $160 each, 530 per cent.

$3,000 Gallon Water Works Company (Ohio) 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1912, 5 per cent.

100 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, common, $100 each, 38 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.19	.19
Belcher	.20	.22
Best & Belcher	.52	.62
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.09	.10
Challenge Con.	.25	.30
Chollar	1.00	1.15
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.80
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.23
Exchequer		.02
Gould & Curtis	.18	.22
Hale & Norcross	.80	.88
Julia	.04	.04
Kentuck Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.33	.37
Occidental Con.	.14	.15
Ophir	.87	.93
Overman	.13	.14
Potosi	.60	.67
Savage	.31	.38
Sierra Nevada	.37	.43
Silver Hill		.01
Silver King	.32	.33
Utah Con.		.03
Yellow Jacket	.30	.32
Standard		1.50

Silver bars, 63; Mexican dollars, 49½@50; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.02½	.02½
Anaconda	.35	.34½
Argentum	.18	.19
Blue Bell	.02¾	.02¾
Consolidated	.06	.06
Elkton	.91	.90½
Gibson	.16	.17
Golden Fleece	.30	.25
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.32¾	.32¾
Jefferson	.07½	.08
Pharmacist	.09¼	.09¼
Portland	.49½	.50
Rosa	.06¼	.06¼
Union	.13	.12½
Work	.04¾	.04¾

*Asked.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the New York Central and Hudson River Rail Road Co.
New York, April 17th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at ALBANY, in the State of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26TH of MAY, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, voting, and deciding whether the Stockholders of the Company shall consent, and shall authorize said Company, through its Board of Directors and proper officers, to execute and to deliver an issue of its bonds for an aggregate principal sum not exceeding $100,000,000, payable July 1, 1997, bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half of one per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness; and, as security for such bonds, to make and execute and to deliver to some Trust Company in the City of New York, or to some other Trustee or Trustees to be designated by the Board of Directors, a mortgage of any or all of the railroads, leasehold interests, equipment and franchises, and income of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; and to consent to and approve of any mortgage that may be presented to said meeting for securing the said bonds; and to ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and mortgage.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

New York and New Jersey Bridge Company.
NEW YORK, May 25th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of this company, 214 Broadway, on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1897. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from May 25 until June 4, 1897.
CHAS. H. SWAN, Secretary.

Office of the Canton Company of Balto.
CANTON, Baltimore Co., Md., May 22, 1897.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that their annual meeting, required by its charter and by-laws, will be held at Hotel Stafford, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF JUNE, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed until after the election. W. E. BROOKS, Jr., President.
W. W. JANNEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the Yaryan Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 142 Times Building, New York City, on the second day of June, 1897, 12 o'clock noon. JOHN W. WELCH.
Dated New York, May 1, 1897.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
NE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 25, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
140	152	5	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
113	115	15	American Express	113½	114	113½	114	.....
10	10¼	1,420	American Spirits Mfg.	10	10	9⅞	10	.....
28½	28⅝	500	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	28½	28½	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
114⅜	115	30,717	American Sugar Refs.	113¾	115⅝	113¾	114⅜	+ ⅞
103¾	104¼	110	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
70⅝	71	1,198	American Tobacco ...	71	71	70	70	— ⅝
107⅝	108⅜	1,115	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	20½	10,030	At., T. & S. F., pf....	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	12¾	300	Baltimore & Ohio. ...	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
104¾	105½	130	Brooklyn Union Gas..	105	105	105	105	.....
8⅞	9½	25	Central Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
16	16¼	350	Chesapeake & Ohio....	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
74⅜	75⅛	18,470	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	74¾	75¼	74⅜	75	— ⅜
81	81⅜	36,585	Chicago Gas, ex div..	81	82	80⅜	81⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	15,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	74⅜	75⅛	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
132¾	134	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	133	133	133	133	+1
105⅜	105¾	410	Chi. & Northw....	105½	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅜
64⅜	64⅝	5,821	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	64½	65	64⅜	64⅝	— ⅛
28½	29	360	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ½
40	50	50	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	38	38	38	38	.....
16½	17	320	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	16	16	16	16	— ¼
2⅜	2½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
150	156⅜	350	Consolidated Gas Co..	150½	160	150½	160	+1
103⅜	104	1,060	Delaware & Hudson...	103½	104¼	103¾	103⅞	— ¼
148	148¾	200	Del., Lack. & West....	148	148¼	148	148¼	+ ⅛
38¼	39	26	Denver & R. G. pf....	38½	38⅝	38½	38½	.....
112½	115	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	114	114	114	114	+2
30⅝	30⅞	850	General Electric	30⅜	31½	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅜
120	125	140	Great Northern pf....	121	121	121	121	+1
325	...	76	Harlem	324	324	324	324	.....
93	94	115	Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	+1
22	23	130	Laclede Gas	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
82	85	200	Laclede Gas pf.....	81	83½	87	83½	+1½
104½	105¾	335	Lake Shore	104⅝	105	104½	105	+1
40	50	200	Long Island	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ½
45¼	45¾	3,815	Louisville & Nashville.	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	6,565	Manhattan Con.....	84¾	85¼	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
106	106⅜	200	Metropolitan Traction.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	— ½
96	99	10	Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	.....
76⅝	79½	57	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
10½	11¼	145	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	.....
27½	27⅝	650	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	27⅛	27⅝	27¼	27¼	.....
13½	13⅝	425	Missouri Pacific	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	300	National Lead Co.....	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	.....
93½	94½	400	National Lead Co. pf..	94	94½	94	94½	+1½
72⅜	72⅝	28,943	New Jersey Central	71	74	70½	72⅜	+1
99¾	100	578	New York Central	99¼	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	— ⅜
7	7½	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	7	7	7	7	.....
19⅝	20⅜	700	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	19¼	20	19⅜	20	+1
49	49⅜	50	North American	49	49	48	48	.....
12⅝	13	400	Northern Pacific	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅞	2,460	Northern Pacific pf....	37½	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
11½	11¾	150	O. S. L., wh. iss.....	11½	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
47½	49	195	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	48	48	48	48	.....
...	...	200	O. S. L. & U. N.....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
26½	26¾	273	Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
157½	158½	213	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	+ ¾
18⅞	18⅝	3,210	Reading	18¾	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	.....
40½	40⅝	700	Reading 1st pf.....	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	500	Reading 2d pf.....	21	24	21	24	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	100	St. L. & San Fran....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
42¾	44	1,800	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	42¾	44	42¾	43¾	+1
15½	15⅝	1,409	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
7	7½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	6½	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
117½	120	110	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	117½	118	117½	117⅝	.....
57½	58	1,845	St. Paul & Omaha....	58	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ¼
14	15	350	Southern Pacific	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
8	8½	60	Southern Railway	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	27½	4,100	Southern Railway pf..	26¾	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	257	Standard R. & T.....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	18¾	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	.....
149	151	50	Third Avenue	150	150	150	150	.....
6⅞	6⅞	985	Union Pacific	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6¼	7	110	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
54½	55¾	2,020	U. S. Leather pf....	55¼	55½	55	55	+ ¼
62¾	63½	540	United States Rub. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
5⅝	5¾	410	Wabash	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	13½	500	Wabash pf.....	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
79	79½	12,800	Western Union Tel....	78	79⅜	78	79⅛	+ ⅜
1	1⅛	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1	1	1	1	.....
Sales.....		208,162						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000..... 63½
500..... 63
100..... 63

At, T & S F gen 4s
105,000..... 81¼
500..... 81
Adjustment 4s
54,000..... 46
500..... 46
5,000..... 46½
5,000..... 46¾

Austin & N W 1st
12,000..... 84¾

Brooklyn City & 5th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000..... 120½

Brooklyn R T 5s
20,000..... 72

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000..... 97

Buffalo & Erie new
1,000..... 103¾

Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s.
3,000..... 113

Cent of N J gen 5s
8,000..... 106⅝
10,000..... 107
5,000..... 107¼
2,000..... 107¼
Registered
2,000..... 105
2,000..... 106
10,000..... 105¾

Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000s20F..... 103¼
4,000..... 102¾

Cent Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s
1,000s3..... 101½

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000..... 73½
1,000..... 72¾

Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000..... 109¾
4,000..... 110

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000..... 102

Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000..... 91

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
1,000..... 101⅞
3,000..... 102

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
8,000..... 99½

Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000..... 41¾

Chi & N W S E deb 5s, 1933
4,000..... 115

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000b3..... 105½
9,000..... 105¼

Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000..... 107½

Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
4,000..... 70

C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
15,000s20F..... 95¼

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
8,000..... 66¾

Col & Ninth Av 1st
25,000..... 117

Den & Rio Grande 1st
1,000..... 110½

Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000..... 87½

E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
11,000..... 110

E T, V & G con 5s
28,000..... 107¼
Total sales..... $1,027,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96		Com. Cable	156	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	50	58
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼	Consol. Coal	37½	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	10	20
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝	Den. & R. G.	10	11	New Cent. C	4	6
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	123¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9	New England	..	37
4s, c., 1925	122⅜	123¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	N. Y. & N. H.	166	168
5s, r., 1904	113½	113⅝	Dul. S. S. & A.	2⅝	3¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
5s, c., 1904	113½	113⅝	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	75
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn	106	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	28¼
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	..	Erie	13¼	13⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	13¾	14
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101	..	Erie 1st pf	29	30½	Norfolk So	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	310	..	Nor. & West	10½	11¼
			Erie Tel. & Tel	65	..	Nor. & West. pf	27	27½
Alb. & Sus	175	..	Ev. & T. H.	21	25	Ont. Mining	6	8½
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63	Flint & P. M.	..	12	Ore. R. & N.	12	17
Am. Coal	110	125	F. & P. M. pf	20	35	Penn. Coal	320	350
Am. Cotton Oil	10	11	G. B. & West	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½	1
Am. Cot. Oil pf	54	54½	G. B. & W., Deb., A	..	50	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Tobacco pf	102	106	G. B. & W., Deb., B	..	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12⅝
Ann Arbor	9	10½	Homestake	35	40	P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Ann Arbor pf	26	27	Ill. Steel Co	32	..	Quicksilver	19	24
At & Pac	..	⅛	Iowa Central	5⅞	6½	Quicksilver pf	35	10
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	3½	Iowa Central pf	19	24	Rens. & Saratoga	179	183
Bay State Gas	..	8¾	Jeff. & C. Coal pf	35	..	Rio G. W. pf	30	38½
Bell. & So. Ill. pf	125	..	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	St. P. & D. pf	70	87
Boston A. L. pf	103	106	Kan. & Mich	3	6	St. P. & O. pf	139	145
Brooklyn R. T.	19	20	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	Sil. bull. certfs	60¼	60½
Brunswick Co	¼	⅝	K. & D. M. pf	10¾	14	Sixth Avenue	175	185
Buff., R. & P.	20	56	L. E. & W.	13	14	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8¾
Buff., R. & P. pf	56	75	L. E. & W. pf	59¾	63	Tol. & Ohio Cent	..	25
Hur., C. R. & N.	65	47½	Mah. Coal R	120	..	Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
Canada Southern	44¾	56	Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115	U. P., D. & G.	1¼	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	54½	..	Man. Beach	7	12	U. S. Express	38	42
Chi. & Alton	151	..	Md. Coal pf	..	50	U. S. Rubber	12⅜	13½
Chi. & Alton pf	161	..	Mexican Central	7½	8½	Wells-F. Express	102½	105
Chi. & E. Ill	40	50	Mex. Nat. certfs	..	1½	West. Union Beef	5¼	6½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	95	98	Minn. & St. L.	16¾	18	West. Union Beef, pf	2	3½
Chi. & N. W. pf	154½	155	M. & St. L. 2d pf	44	48			
Cleve. & Pitts	162	168	Minn. Iron	43	49			
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅜	½	Mobile & Ohio	17	20			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3	Morris & Essex	164	164½			
Col. F. & I. pf	..	87	Nat. Lin. Oil	10	12			
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4	National Starch	2	3½			

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of R. A. Stacpoole, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1897. EILEN NEWMAN, Administratrix. R. A. STACPOOLE, Attorney for Administratrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

MURRAY, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James M. Murray, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Barnes, No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1896. SARAH MURRAY, Administratrix. GEORGE H. BARNES, Attorney for Administratrix, 15 William St., New York City.
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
490	Am. Sp. Mfg	10	10	9¾	10
15,540	Am. Sug. Refs	113⅞	115½	113⅞	115
100	Am. Tobacco	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜
20	A., T. & S. F.	10½	10½	10½	10½
12	A., T. & S. F. pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
6,730	Chicago Gas	81¼	81⅞	80⅝	81⅜
1,910	C., R. I. & Pac.	64⅜	64⅞	64¼	64⅞
8,110	C., B. & Q.	75⅝	75⅞	74⅝	74⅞
6,000	C., M. & S. P.	74⅞	75	74½	74⅞
140	C., St. P., M. & O.	58	58	57⅝	57⅝
9,190	Central of N. J.	73¾	73¾	70⅝	72½
50	C. & Northwest	105½	105½	103¾	103¾
120	Del. & Hudson	103½	104	103¼	104
80	Gen. Electric	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝
330	Louis. & Nash.	45½	45½	45⅜	45½
540	Manhattan	84¾	85¼	84⅜	84⅞
10	Mo. Pacific	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
10	N. Y. Central	99⅜	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
1,000	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅛
20	Southern pf.	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26½
120	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅝	19	18½	18⅞
370	U. S. Leather pf.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅜
10	Wabash pf.	13	13	13	13
1,990	West. Union	78⅛	79⅝	78¼	79
53,492					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	46⅞	46½	43¾	46⅛
4,000	Brook. W. & W. 5s	96½	97	96½	97
2,000	Int. & G. N. 1st	117¾	117¾	117¼	117⅝
6,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	88	88¼	88	88¼
$24,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 25.—Sterling Exchange rates were reduced one-quarter of a cent in Boston, and now that immediate demand has been met in the gold outgo to-day, the market relapses into dullness once more. Money market conditions otherwise are unchanged. Funds are easy enough to good street borrowers, and 2 per cent. is a recognized quotation for considerable business.

Business was fairly active to-day in Montana, which gained from 123 to 124½, closing at 123¾. Butte hardened ⅜, to 17½; Kearsarge reappeared at a ¾ gain, at 16, and Franklin rose ½, to 12½, with Osceola ¼ up, at 31, and Old Dominion ¼ better, at 15¼. Lamson Store Service was ¼ lower, at 19⅜; Bell Telephone was firm at 231; Stock Yards common was off 1, at 100; Atchison preferred was strong, rising ¼ more, to 20½; West End preferred was up ½, at 93; United States Oil was firm at 11¾@11½.

Interest was distributed better than for some days in the general list. Business in bonds broadened noticeably. West End, Atchison, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy issues were in good request, the last-named road's convertible 5s advancing 1, to 101¼. Boston and Maine was 1 lower, at 157½; other home railway shares were steady to firm, and the general market showed considerable increase in interest and volume of dealings. Closing, bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	210	211
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	157¼	..
Boston & Providence	..	264
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	100	100½
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf	104½	105
Fitchburg pf	92	94
Old Colony	176	177
West End	75½	76
West End pf	..	93
Wisconsin Central	1	1¼
Oregon Short Line	15½	15⅝

Mining Companies.

Aetna (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	2⅜	2⅝
Atlantic	19½	20½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	15
Boston & Montana	123⅝	124⅝
Butte & Boston	17⅜	17⅝
Calumet & Hecla	370	375
Centennial	5⅞	6
Franklin	12¾	13
Gold Coin Mines	4¼	4¾
Kearsarge	16	16½
Napa (quicksilver)	..	1½
Osceola	..	31½
Pioneer, (gold)	3¼	3⅝
Quincy	108	109
Santa Ysabel	11⅜	12
Tamarack	118	120
Tamarack, Junior	16¼	17½
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	9⅝	9¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	230½	231
Dominion Coal pf	10	10⅝
Dominion Coal pf	85	..
Eastman Car Heater	25	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	148	150
Lamson Con. Store Service	19½	19¾
Mexican Telephone	2	2¼
New England Telephone	106	107
Philadelphia Company	18	18½
United States Oil	11½	11¾
Westinghouse Electric pf	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	15	15½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—There was some increased activity in the local stock market, and business was better distributed, with prices ruling generally firm. Electric Storage Battery was in active demand, the common advancing from 18¾ to 19¾, followed by a reaction to 19 on profit taking. The preferred was strong and higher. The company has practically closed a one-hundred-thousand-dollar contract with a concern in California. Reading was heavy. Lehigh Valley, after advancing to 23⅜, lost ¼, to 23⅛. The traction stocks were without special feature. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 52.

The market for Lehigh Valley was in no wise affected by the news that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company had executed a mortgage for $8,000,000. The Lehigh Valley officials say this action has been taken in connection with the arrangement recently entered into with Messrs. Drexel & Co. for the funding of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's floating debt. This presumably means that the coal company's new mortgage will figure among the assets securing the $8,000,000 of collateral trust bonds which the railroad company proposes to issue. The coal company is in the railroad company's debt for advances to the amount of about $5,000,000—the exact figures on Nov. 30 last were $5,100,889—and this item will disappear now from the coal company's balance sheet, which also will have as available for future use the remaining $3,000,000. The transaction simply means, therefore, that the coal company's indebtedness is to be liquidated by mortgaging unincumbered property, and that by the same means provision is to be made for the coal company's cash requirements for some time to come.

Closing quotations for the leading issues were:

Lehigh Valley	23	23⅜
Northern Pacific common	12⅝	12¾
Northern Pacific pf	37⅞	37⅝
Philadelphia	51⅝	52
Reading	9	9¼
Reading 1st	19 15-16	20⅛
Reading 2d	11⅝	12
Reading G	81	81¾
Electric Traction 4s	69¾	70
Metropolitan Traction	106½	107
Philadelphia Traction	89¼	89½
Baltimore Traction	19¾	19½
Union Traction	9⅝	9¾
Pennsylvania	13⅞	14
Pennsylvania H. pf.	81¾	82½
United Gas	72	72⅜
Electric Storage	19	19¼
Electric Storage pf.	20	20½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Cable stocks were firmer on faint hopes that some of the street railway bills might pass at Springfield, but in the whole local list to-day there was not the range of a point. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	22¾	23
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58½	58½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	9	9
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	34	34
Chi. P. & P. Co.	27	27
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	48½	48⅝
Chicago City Railway	205	205
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	140¾	141
Lake Street Elevated	13⅝	13⅝
International Packing Company	22	22
International Packing Co. pf.	41	41
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	10	10¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	34	34½
New York Biscuit Co.	47½	48
N. Chi. St. R. R.	21½	21½
Street's W. S. C. Line	14	14
West Chi. St. R. R.	96¼	96¼
Lake St. Elect. ctfs	11	11⅜
So. Side El. Ry.	42	..
Met. W. S. El. Ry.	3	..

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AUGUST M. GABEL.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against August M. Gabel, manufacturer of umbrellas at 59 Grand Street, from Horwitz & Hershfield for $1,025 in favor of Arthur Essing, on a claim for rent. The business was started by Mary Hornbacher in 1876, Mr. Gabel became an employe in 1880, and soon after married her. The business has been conducted in his name for the past four years on no small capital.

THE DON ENRIQUE MINING COMPANY.—Arthur D. Williams has been appointed referee by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court, in the proceedings brought for the dissolution of the Don Enrique Mining Company of this city, and the order to show cause has been set down for Sept. 2. The company was capitalized at $1,125,000, has no assets, and the only creditor is Edward L. Patterson, who obtained a judgment against the company for $50,141.

F. W. MEYER & Co.—Frederick W. Meyer and Joseph Haller, composing the firm of F. W. Meyer & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 339 Washington Street, made an assignment yesterday to William G. Ross, giving preferences for $635; to George A. Smith, $250; Josephine Haller, $230; Henry Pike, Jr., $75; Melchior Roche, $100. The business was established twenty-five years ago by Mr. Meyer's father. Mr. Haller became a partner in 1880, and after the father's death in 1888 the present F. W. Meyer became a partner, succeeding to his father's interest.

THE MCDOWELL GENNERICH COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur Ingraham receiver for the McDowell, Gennerich Company, dealers in vending machines, with confectionery supplies, at 9 East Forty-second Street, in proceedings brought by Arthur Furber for the dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Furber said that it was on account of a disagreement among the parties interested in the company. The liabilities are only $5,000, while the nominal assets are $5,000, but are not available to pay debts with. The business was incorporated on Feb. 27, 1897, with a capital stock of $25,000. Jonker D. Lit is President and general manager.

THE UNION BICYCLE SUPPLY COMPANY.—Maurice Meyer, dealer in bicycle supplies, under the style of the Union Bicycle Supply Company, at 68 Murray Street, has failed, and Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has closed up his place of business on an execution from Erdman, Levy & Mayer for $1,023 in favor of Annie Philips. He was sued on a note and then offered judgment. Mr. Meyer formerly kept a restaurant on Greenwich Street and went into the bicycle supply business in January last, claiming $6,000 cash capital, but Bradstreet's would not give him any rating. Many inquiries from all over the country have been made regarding his affairs. Erdman, Levy & Mayer said that Mr. Meyer had bought his supplies from manufacturers in other cities. The stock on hand, they thought, would about pay their execution at Sheriff's sale. Samuel V. Helmberger, attorney for Mr. Meyer, said he could not tell how much the liabilities are definitely, but he estimated them at $90,000. He could give no idea of the value of the assets. There is considerable stock on hand, but the outstanding accounts have been transferred to creditors for borrowed money. Mr. Meyer, he said, had lost a good deal of money by bad debts, as goods which had been sold for cash and on ten days' time were never paid for.

Out of Town.

J. H. KUGLER.—The general store of J. H. Kugler, in Hopkinsville, Ky., has been closed on an attachment sworn out by Charles Broadway Rouss of New York for $11,250. This has been followed by similar attachments.

L. W. PILLING.—L. W. Pilling, retail dealer in shoes at Logansport, Ind., made a voluntary assignment Monday. Liabilities, $15,000; assets about the same amount. The failure of the State National Bank was the cause of the assignment.

COLISEUM COMPANY.—The Coliseum Company, organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., to join the Southern circuit of bicycle riders, is in financial trouble, and will either go into the hands of a receiver or become the property of the local bicycle dealers to-day. The company has lost nearly $1,000 so far.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN RAILROAD AND TERMINAL COMPANY.—Judgment for $60,767 was entered yesterday against the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company, of which John W. Ambrose is President, in favor of W. Bayard Cutting. The claim is for $11,824 money advanced on Sept. 10, 1891, and the balance is on eleven notes made between Feb. 9, 1892, and May 3, 1894.

PHOENIX RATTAN COMPANY.—The Phoenix Rattan Company of Concord, Mass., which does a large rattan business through contract work in the penal institutions at Concord Junction and Charlestown, Mass., has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are not as yet known, but are said to be heavy. The company is capitalized for $60,000.

NORMANDIE HOTEL of Columbus.—The John Hancock Life Insurance Company took default judgment in the sum of $54,130.68 yesterday afternoon against the Normandie Hotel of Columbus, owned by John E. Goff of New York City. As Mr. Monypenny took a judgment for $52,000 a day or two since, the property will probably be sold at Sheriff's sale.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—Jay O. Moss, receiver of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company of olumbus, Ohio, has been authorized to issue receiver's certificates to the amount of $55,000 on the representation made to the court that he has entered into a contract with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to deliver to them at West Superior 50,000 tons of coal. Money will have to be borrowed to pay the miners' and freight bills.

ALBERT A. HYMROD, JR.—Albert A. Hymrod, Jr., a dealer in boots and shoes at 339 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, assigned yesterday, all his real and personal property being included in the deed. Poor business caused the failure. Assets, $4,000; liabilities, $6,000. Dages, Andrews & Co. of Columbus have a chattel mortgage for $3,667 on the stock, and Mr. Dages has created some excitement by taking forcible possession.

JAMES H. BRONSON.—James H. Bronson, a retired manufacturer of Amsterdam, N. Y., reputed to be wealthy, yesterday transferred his property to the Amsterdam City National Bank. His present financial difficulties are due to loaning money to relatives, who lost it in Colorado silver mines. He had also indorsed their paper. Mr. Bronson is President of the State Temperance Society, and was the Prohibition Party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1871, and has been candidate for Congress and State Senator.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ABLAN, Abraham—Snow, Church & Co..	$45
BEYERZAN, Anedis, John Kaljian, and Haig P. Chatplan—M. Mackler	416
BOYLE, James T.—Joseph D. Conover, Sylvester J. Ednie, and Catharine Ednie —Samuel Zucker and William Josephy..	554
BALSAM, Joseph—Joseph S. Aul	86
BOMER, William—John T. Williams	123
BAINE, John H.—M. Hallanan	149
BISSELL Mary V. Y.—W. & J. Sloane..	217
BOYLE, James W.—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	433
BLAUVELT, Catharine L.—William E. Gowdey	501
BERNSTEIN, Alfred—J. T. Williams..	62
CERMAK, Joseph—M. S. Adler	200
COHE

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Good Day in the Auction Room—Valuable Properties Sold in Foreclosure.

S. Van Rensselaer Cruger & Co. have sold for the Taylor estate the five-story brownstone-front flat 279 Seventh Street, 24 by 73.2. The same brokers sold 281 Seventh Street to the same purchaser a few days ago.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Camilla T. Archer, for $2,550, the two-story frame dwelling, with extension, 1,682 Weeks (formerly Clinton) Avenue, 50 feet north of Warren Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $66,000, the one, two, three, and four story brick buildings, brewery, &c., 145 to 153 East Fifty-fourth Street, 125 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles G. Spencer, for $20,000, the four-story brick flat, 130 West Eighty-third Street, 32.4 by 102.2; also, at executor's sale, to J. Altman, for $14,150, the three two-story frame dwellings, with corner store, and three two-story frame dwellings, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Washington Avenue, runs east 153, by north 50, by west 15, by north 25.6½, by west 12.0½, by south 16.4½, by west 128, by south 58.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary H. Myer, trustee, for $40,000, the six-story brick factory 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, 37.8 by 103.3; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Anne A. Curtis, for $17,000, the five-story brick flat, 300 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25.6 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to H. L. Phillips, for $9,600, the two three-story frame tenements 824 and 826 Elton Avenue, 50 by 100; also, in partition, to Cohen & Endal, for $20,100, the three-story brick dwelling 128 West Eighty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.8½.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isaac Dunneberg, for $2,500, three lots, Port Washington Ridge Road, west side, 329.2½ feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 318.5½ feet front, varying in depth from 288.8½ to 301.2, together with two lots adjoining above at rear, Boulevard Lafayette, east side, 413 feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 196.4 feet front, varying in depth from 262.9 to 280.6; also, in partition, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for $58,0.0, the four-story brick building, with store, 147 East Twenty-second Street, the three-story brick building 149 East Twenty-second Street, together with the three-story brick building at rear of each, 50 by 98.9; also, in partition, to Peter Delacy, for $58,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with store in basement and first story, 1,550 Broadway, 20.5 by 80; also, in partition, to Sarah C. Cunliffe, for $1,325, the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 359 West Fiftieth Street, 19.2 by 100.5.

H. C. Mages & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ephraim B. Levy, for $1,425, the two-story frame dwelling, Putnam Road, south side, 94.3 feet west of Liberty Street, 25 by 81.5.

August Kleinau sold, at Sheriff's sale, to the plaintiff, James Clark, for $1,500, the lot, St. Nicholas Place, 124.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 74.11 feet, subject to mortgage interest of John W. George, Frederick, and William Fink, on Dec. 18, 1895.

The sale of 250 lots on Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, Ninth and Fort Hamilton Avenues, by Andrew Johnson, Jr., at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday, was withdrawn after about 100 lots had been sold. The prices realized for these, however, were regarded as satisfactory. The southwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, 102.2 by 101.2, brought $1,000. The four corners at the intersection of Fifty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue sold for $250 each. Inside lots on the avenues went for about $175 each, and on the streets for $270 each. Among the buyers were Otto A. F. Risch, J. H. Schroeder, R. F. Greenough, Alan Campbell, H. W. Bruce, and Henry Segelke.

Among important future sales in North New York is that announced by James L. Wells for the afternoon of Memorial Day. Nearly 200 lots are to be offered on the Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Intervale Avenue, and other streets in the Twenty-third Ward, where there has recently been marked development resulting from improved transit facilities. The property to be sold is reached by three different trolley lines, and is on the rapid-transit route. It is finally stipulated as announced that the sale is to be unreserved.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By George R. Read, executor's sale, northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, fronting on river, 100 by 31.6, vacant; Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 175 by 31.6, vacant; Thirtieth Street, north side, 272.9½ feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 48.0¼ by 31.10, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Walton Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 2,773 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,186.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Taul, referee, 240 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.1 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,475.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, referee, 448 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Avenue A, by 75, five-story brick flat, on judgment, $3,216; subject to another mortgage for $11,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 133 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 492 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 149 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 366 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 15 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,100.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 542 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Avenue B, 20 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at rear. Due on judgment, $7,373.

At the Swan Hotel, Westchester Avenue, near Unionport Road, by M. M. Stillman, referee, foreclosure sale, Eighth Street, north side, two lots, each 33.4 by 108, being part of Lot 184 on map of Unionport. Due on judgment, $3,694.

At the Swan Hotel, Westchester Avenue, by Irving N. Tompkins, referee, foreclosure sale, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, adjoining above, 33.4 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,956.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Alexander Avenue, 40 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 813 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 22 by 104.2; T. D. Fletcher of 813 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Forty-fifth Street, north side, 232.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, for a nine-story brick hotel, 37.6 by 90.5; Rosalie Rafalsky of 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

No. 16 Barrow Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by 76.2; Pincus Lowenfeld of 157 East Forty-seventh Street, and William Prager of 109 East Seventy-third Street, owners; G. Fred Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, northeast corner of Avenue A, for a two-story brick hotel, 22.2 by 98; Charles P. Doelger of 500 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Classon Street, southwest corner of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 45; Henry Berwin of 865 Washington Avenue, owner; Frank P. Sabetti of 865 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Seventh Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 28; Thomas Gutfreund of 43 North Railroad Avenue, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of 2,868 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Morris Avenue, for four four-story brick tenements, 25 by 70; George Stolz of 2,964 Third Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 644.10 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 26 by 44; William Sinnier of 218 East Fifty-third Street, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Kossuth Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Byron Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 36 by 50; Cecilia A. D. Meyerhoff of Concord Street, owner; W. F. Mapes of White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Simpson Street, east side, 247 feet north of Home Street, for a three-story frame tehement, 21 by 48; Annette A. Olsen of 1,480 Minford Place, owner; C. O. Olsen of 1,480 Minford Place, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 439 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores and offices; Walter Sparks of 315 Macon Street, Brooklyn, owner; Oswald B. Franz of 307 East Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

King's Bridge Road, corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Charles Weisbecker of 272 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Frank H. Heines of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $950.

No. 358 Madison Street, to a three-story and attic brick dwelling, with store; Louis Sroka of 182 Stanton Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 47 White Street; to a six-story brick building, with store and lofts; William F. Chrystie of Hastings-on-Hudson, owner; Charles D. Griswald of 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 138 Second Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Philip T. Leyendecker of 198 Second Avenue, owner; F. W. Herter of 503 Manhattan Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 486 Southern Boulevard, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Bryan Lawrence, estate of 49 Chambers Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Longwood Avenue, northwest corner of Barry Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Thomas H. Mellady, premises, owner; Charles G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Street, architect; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 316 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Mrs. M. Eborn of 1,178 Washington Avenue, owner; H. Baker of 4,926 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 147th st, 25x100; Ann S. Greacen to John M. Finan 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 215.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.3x100; William C. Bergen to Henry Hayward 2

ANTHONY AV, w s, 271.11 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.3x100, same to Bruno Gunther 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 287.11 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.6x98.3x114.2x94.8; Rose Prowler to Edwin J. Shuvell 1

AVENUE A, w s, 77.2 ft s of 81th St, 25x81; Jacob Holtman and others to Elizabeth E. Kottman 1

BAYDGATE AV, w s, 80.6 ft s of 185th st, 50.7ins w 100x n 0.1½ e 100x0.1½; same to Ursula and wife to Charles A. Rockstad 50

BAYDGATE AV, or Elizabeth Place, w s, 150.1 ft n of 185th st, 49x100; Ronald B. Mather, trustee, to Charles A. Rosenthal 3,000

CARMELENG AV, e s, 618.6 ft s of Fordham Av, 21.10x100; John J. Larkin and wife to Benjamin Schmidt 1

CHRYSTIE ST, s w s, 92 ft 9½ John J. Silbermann and others, executors, &c., to Louis L. Richman and another 1

EAST ST, s e corner of Broome St, 25x15; Anna C. Schmeckpfeffer and another to Philip Heipersmausen and others 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 134; Margaret C. McCaffrey to Henry Marks 100

ELLIOTT AV, s s, 240.3 ft e of Cathedral St, 75.10x irreg; Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins and husbands to Jane F. Lemon.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 75 ft w of Marion Av, 24x100; Henry Feifer to Annie F. Vreeland 1,500

FIRST AV, w s, 125 ft s of 83d St, 25x100, same to same 3,000

FORDHAM PARK, s s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 50x128.4x50.1x125.1; Henry H. Nelson to Lavinia Nelson 1

JACKSON ST, w s, 60 ft s of Henry St, 25x100; William J. Lippmann and wife to Jacob Bald 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, centre line, 65 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, and 229.10 ft n of 165th St, 33.2x38x32.6x34.9; Anna M. Dech to Mary A. E. Brown 1

LEAMINGTON AV, 1,003; Jesse S. Nelson, referee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn 2,500

LEXINGTON AV, 157; Walter D. Burke and another, executors, &c., of Mary C. Burke to Isabel C. Coll 17,000

LOTS 1 to 9, block 2, map of Lake Kensico; also lots 12 and 13, map part of Section B, Wyse estate; Michael P. Barrett and wife to Walter K. Birdsall.

LOTS 107 to 110, 92, 356, 357, 365, 365 A, 366, 366 A, 351 to 353, amended map, Section B, Wyse estate; also Lots 71h to 75, 80 to 86, 102 to 110, 940 to 943, and 44 other lots, amended map, Section C, also lots in Section D, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William Wetherer 1

LOT 129, map of the Village of Morrisania; Jonas Weil and Leopold Hutter and wives to John S. Ames 12,000

LOTS 300, 301, 304, 70, 304, and other lots in Section A, B, C, and D of the Vyse estate; same to Emil S. Levi 1

MADISON ST, n s, Lot 61, map land of Nicholas Cariears Hook; also 307 Madison St; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager and wives to John Kehoe 1

MARION AV, e s, 45.6 ft n of 111th st, 47.0x15.5x70; Charles W. Smith and another to Mary Scully 10

MORRIS AV, n w s, 325 ft s w of 183d St, 50x102.8; James Reid to Mary A. Connolley 100

SHERIFF ST, 113; Solomon Gluck and wife to Bella Bergofen 20,000

SOUTH, n w corner of Jefferson St, 37.2 x0.4x37.2x0.8; Peter H. Olney, referee, to George A. Meyer and another, trustees. 40,000

STANTON ST, 178; Michael C. Miller and wife to Morris Gottlieb and wife 20,000

WADSWORTH AV, proposed, n e corner of 184th St, 24.11x70; David Stewart to John F. Walter 1

WEST ST, 147, s e corner of Barclay St; John Naumer, referee, to Nicholas Tourge 77,500

ZULETT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Mapes Av, runs e 617 ft to land of Ferris x s e 180x s w 108 to n s of Cornell Av x w 448 x n 100 to s s of Cornell Av x w 100 x n 200 to Zulette Av; Henry C. Mapes and wife to Isaac Hesberg 2

ZULETT AV, s s, 100 ft w of Mapes Av, —x— to Cornell Av; Isaac Hesberg to Charles H. Von Dehsen and another 1

10TH AV, w s, 61.9 ft s of 38th St, 20.6x75; Oscar H. McMurtry and wife to James Lynch 1

11TH AV, n e corner of 174th St, 86.7x100.5x96.1x100; 11th Av, w s, 65 ft s of 175th St, 38.1x100.5x28.7x100; Gerson Siegel and William R. Rose, executors, &c., to D. Hackett Dermott, in part 7,750

11TH AV, n w corner of 174th St, 86.7x100.5x96.1x100; 11th Av, w s 65 ft s of 175th St, 38.1x100.5x28.7x100; Gerson Siegel and wife to Francis McDermott, one-half part 100

18TH ST, n s, part of Lots 544 and 508, map of the Village of Wakefield; Margaret Crawford to Mary C. Varian.

1ST PL, s s, part of Lots 508 and 510 of 554, same map; same to Frances C. Lowitz 1

45TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Robert Hardy to Jacob Pizer 1

48TH ST, n s, East; Maria L. Ewen to Timothy F. Allen 61,000

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x100; Thomas D. Adams, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company 66,000

56TH ST, 112 East; Horace D. Hufcut, as administrator, &c., to Henry Gottgetreu.

57TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; Emily S. Hutchinson to William S. Kane 1

57TH ST, 431 west; William S. Kane and wife to James G. Hutchinson ..... Omitted

60TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Hannah Lasser to Alice S. Levy 28,000

62D ST, n s, 108.6 ft w of Madison Av, 20.6x100.5; Andrew Little to Mary J. Little 1

65TH ST, 102 West; Henry L. Cowles and wife to Henry L. Sprague 5

66TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Julia McD. Sabine to Mary T. S. Haines 1

68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x123.6; Ellen S. Auchmuty to the German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, City of New York 1

68TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x123.6; same to same 20,000

70TH ST, 22 East; Charles A. Wissmann and another to Francis de R. Wissmann, ½ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; Francisco Bianchi and wife to Charles A. Wissmann 100

76TH ST, s s, 283 ft w of 2d Av, 499.9x102.2; Albert Bandman and wife to Samuel Feldman 1

86TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; David Rothschild to Moses K. Wallach.

86TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to David Rothschild.

87TH ST, n s, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, 25.7x100.8; Annie E. Brown to Mary S. Bowen 100

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Hettie D. Carter and another, trustees.

101ST ST, 123 East; Emanuel Hochheimer and wife to Francis Lutz 1

102D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; also 105th St, n s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, as widened, 25x100.11; 105th St, n s, 330 ft w of 4th Av, 0.2x53.1; Bertha Kaufman to Lavina Isaac 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 17.9x100.11; Giovanni Ellero and wife to John McCarthy 1

114TH ST, 614 West; Ernest R. Lawson and another to William F. Ross 100

116TH ST, 248 West; Harry Marks and wife to Margaret C. McCaffrey 1

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.11; also Manhattan Av, n w corner of 117th St, runs n 100.11x e 25x n 100.11, to 118th St, x e 25, to avenue x s 201.10, to 117th St; William L. Peck to Phebe A. Peck 1

SAME PROPERTY; Phebe A. Peck and husband to Alexander McDowell 1

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 55x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Herman A. Bente 1

122D ST, s s, 310 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Dora Becker to Moses Levy 21,250

135TH ST, n s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John H. Kottman and others to Elisabeth E. Kottman 1

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 99.11; Walter Scott to Addie Scott 2,000

145TH ST, n s, 262 ft w of Boulevard, 18.9x90; Isabelle N. Leo to Henry C. Torborg and wife 1

Recorded Leases.

KEATING, Patrick, to Michael Murphy and another; 524 West 38th St, 5 years. $480

SAME to same; 522 West 38th St, 5 years 720

McGOWAN, Hannah, and another, to Amelia Lyon; 2,389 3d Av, 10 years. $4,000-6,000

REILLY, Charles H., executor and trustee, to George Voelkl; 1,093 1st Av, 2 years.. 1,650

GUZZOLENO, Nicola, to Scrivani & Brandi, store, &c., 31 Park St, 3 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Timothy F., to Maria L. Ewen; 3 East 48th St, 3 years $45,000

AMES, John S., to Kate A. Kelly; 1,185 Fulton Av, 3 years 7,000

BENTE, Herman A., to Max Schoenfeld; s s of 118th St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 20,000

SAME to David Schoenfeld; s s of 118th St, 128 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 19,000

BOOM, Marie P., to George W. Dougherty; n s of 83d St, 137.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 1,500

BROWN, Mary A. E., to the Bank for Savings in the City of New York; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 229.10 ft n of 145th St, 3 years 18,000

SAME to John M. Oster; same property, 2 years 7,000

CASS REALTY CORPORATION to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 43 to 47 West 42d st, 6 months 300,000

COONEY, Patrick, to Jacob Kuhn; 448 East 40th St, 1 year 12,000

CRAWFORD, James C., to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; s s of 118th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months 20,000

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to Sarah L. Horn; w s of North 3d Av, 92.2 ft n e from e s of Courtlandt Av x irregular to Courtlandt Av, 5 years 16,000

FINN, Hugh, to Emma J. Murray; s s of 183d St, 100.6 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years 2,000

FINMAN, John M., to Ann S. Greacen; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 147th St, 3 years 12,000

FRAWLEY, Mary, to George F. Gifford; w s of Forest Av, lot 12, map of the village of Woodstock, 3 years 5,000

GOLDENTHAL, Morris, to Rachel Fisher; n s of Annastan St, 14.6o ft w from n s of 152d St, and 193.3 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 17,000

SAME to Edward P. Steers; same property, 1 year 2,500

GOTTGETREU, Conny, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 112 East 56th St, 3 years 8,000

GOTTLIEB, Morris and Aurelia, to Michael C. Miller; 158 Stanton st, instalments 3,000

GUNTHER, Bruno, to the Franklin Savings Bank; w s of Anthony Av, 201.11 ft of Burnside Av, 1 year 2,060

HALLIGAN, John, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; n s of 47th St, 245.9 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 2

HALPERT, Louis C., to Frank A. Seitz; lot East 122d St, 2 years 4,000

HEILBRUN, Pauline, and husband to Jamee M. and Robert T. Barnum, trustee of Mary C. Barnum, 11th Av, 25.5 ft s of 48th st, 3 years 12,500

SAME to Henry C. Copeland; same property, demand, security note.

LAHAUTE, George and William, to Charles J. McDermott; 108 West Washington Place, 3 years 250

LEVI, Emil S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 345, 347, to 349, 358 to 360, and other lots in Sections B, C and D of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward, 1 year 50

LEVY, Alice S., to Hannah Lasser; n s of 60th St, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 35,000

LEVY, Moses, to Dora Becker; s s of 122d St, 319 ft w of Lenox Av, instalments.. 5,000

LIPPT, Rosalie A., to John Wilson, trustee, &c.; s e corner of 156th St and Union Av, 3 years 3,000

JACKSON, Sarah L., to the New York Savings Bank; s e corner of 11th St and 8th Av, 117th St, s 25, 7th Av, 117th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, and 117th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, (four mortgages,) 5 years 3,500

KANE, William F., to Caroline Stine; s s of 57th St, 335 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years. 17,000

KAUFMANN, Louis, to Isaac and Julius Meyer; 76 Norfolk St, 3 years 25,000

SAME to John Stemme; 78 Norfolk St, 5 years 25,000

KEHOE, John, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 307 and 309 Madison St, 1 year 9,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year. 24,000

McCARTHY, John, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 7,000

McDOWELL, Alexander, to William L. Peck; n w corner of Manhattan Av and 117th St, 1 year 38,000

McINTYRE, Charles, to Annie Herder; e s of Morris Park Av, 20 ft s of Washington St, 1 year 300

McPURCK, Robert, to William H. Payne; e s of 3d Av, 400 ft s of 1st St, 1 year... 2,500

SAME to same; e corner of White Plains Av and 10th St, 1 year 2,500

RICHMOND, Louis L., and Abram Bros., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 92 to 96 Grand st, 1 year 40,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles A., to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees of George Chesterman; w s of Bathgate Av or Elizabeth Place 106.1 ft n of 187th St 3 years 3,500

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Ida Belle McDougall; 424 East 80th St, 5 years 12,500

SAME to Karl M. Wallach, same property, 2 years 2,500

RUCK, John M., to August H. Ruck; w s of 8th Av, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, 6 months 1,800

SCHMIDT, Benjamin, and Sarah to Mercantile Co-operative Bank; e s of Cambreling Av, 618.6 ft s of Pelham Av, instalments 28,000

STEIN, Henry P., to the Franklin Savings Bank; w s of Anthony Av, 275.8 ft n of Burnside Av, as widened, 1 year 2,000

TOERGE, Nicholas to the Washington Trust Company; e s corner of West St and Barclay st, 2 years 35,000

ULLMANN, Max, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n e corner of 11th Av and 57 St, 25.5x50, 1 year 13,000

VREELAND, Eugene F., to Emily H. Spofford; n s of Elsmere Place 91.8 ft w of Marmion Av.; Elsmere Place, n s, 108.4 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 4,800

SAME to Susan R. Wiggins; n s of Elsmere Place, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 2,400

WALKER, John, to John H. Oeters; s w corner of 141st St and Edgecombe Av, 1 year 33,500

SAME to Jane J. Thayer et al., executrix of George A. Thayer; n s of Edgecombo Av, 40.11 ft w of 141st St;; also, n s of Edgecombe Av, 74.11 ft w of 141st St, 2 years, two mortgages 40,000

WERNER, Rebecca, to Josephine R. Fuller et al.; 24 Norfolk St, 5 years 25,000

WETTERER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 92, 107 to 110, 351 to 353, 357, 365, 365 A, 366, and 366A, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; also, lots in Sections C and D, same map, 1 year 35 000

WHITE, Charles F., to Bernard Tielemann; s s corner of 94th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

WILLIAMS, John G., to Bowles Colgate and another, trustees of Frances E. Colgate; w s of Trinity Av, 411.3 ft n of 165th St, 3 years, same 3,500

SAME to Cath. H. Ranney; w s of Trinity Av, 481.3 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 3,500

WISSMANN, Charles A., and J. Frederick, to Francis De R. Wissman guardian of Edith C. Hollins; 22 East 70th St, 3 years 2,166

SAME to Louise E. Hollins; same property, 3 years 2,166

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARANGO, Teofila, to Rafael R. Govin.. $1

BERGE, Charles L., to James Everard.. 1

COLD, Isaac, to John P. and Edmund A. Burke 2,750

DE WITT, William G., committee of John V. Houseman to Charles H. Houseman and another, anministrators of John T. Houseman ..... Order of Court

GREENEBAUM, Sigmund, executor of Gussie Greenebaum, to Maurice M. Sternberger 22,500

HACKETT, Mary, to Theresa Carroll.... 1

LABATUT, George, administrator of Caroline Labatut, to George and William Labatut ..... Omitted

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee to Ella G. Stein, ½ part 1,500

LOWDEN, Thomas M., executor of Bertha Lowden, to Elsie B. and Sophia M. Lowden, 7-18 parts 7,000

MARSHALL, John S., to Stephen Duncan 7,000

RAGETTE, Anton, to Catharina Fischer.

ROSENTHAL, Charles A., and another to Peter L. P. Tostevin 416

SAUER, Frederick W., to Gottlieb F. Weber 4,500

SNOW, Frederick A., to Edward Winslow. 1

THOMPSON, Jane, to Robert W. Stuart.. 600

TODD, Judson S., to same 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 400,000

SAME to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, two assignments 70,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York 1

Lis Pendens.

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Mary E. Hohlweck against Deborah Hohlweck and others, (partition.)

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 103.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 20.7x88.8x46.3x54.5; 125th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av x n 100.11x w 25x s 11x w 25x n 11x w 75x s 100.11 to 124th St x w 28x n 100.11x e 3x — n 100.11, to beginning, with bulkheads, piers, land under water, &c.; Ella R. Downes against Reuben W. Ross and others, (partition.)

HUDSON ST, 575; same against William G. Flammer, individually and as executor, and others, (partition.)

4TH ST, n e corner of 12th Av, runs n 228 to 13th Av x 105x228x105; William's Bridge; Gertrude B. Tefft, now Miller, guardian, against Annie B. Russell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

5TH ST, 628 East; Robert W. Higbie against Fanny Kaufmann and Bernhard Mayer, (to set aside deed.)

30TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Robert F. Tysen against William Rafferty, (to foreclose mortgage.)

48TH ST, 46 West; Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett against Julia Morris and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

107TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; William M. Kingsland against Samuel G. Stewart and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

FOX ST, e s, 823.2 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Thomas J. Kelly against Anna H. Johannesen, owner and contractor; Frederick H. Johannesen, contractor $70

HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft n of Tremont Av, 62x100; Buddin's Sons against James Pringle, owner; H. B. Cravatt, contractor 110

61ST ST, 418 East; Henry Moers against Bertha Eckel, Edward Weiss, and A. Goldberger, owners and contractors..... 106

SAME PROPERTY; Michael J. Sampson against Bertha Eckel and Edward Weiss, owners; August Hoberman, contractor 48

SAME PROPERTY; Michael J. Connelly against same 25

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, May 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

148—Dewey Electric Heating Company vs. Albany Railway. 144—Dewey Electric Heating Company vs. Consolidated Car Heating Company. 146—Janowitz vs. Levison. 147—Central Railroad Company of New Jersey vs. Keegan.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J. —McAuam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motion.—13—Manne vs. Siegel-Cooper Company. Appeal from Judgment of City Court.—10—Del Prado vs. Cuguglari.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Cochrane vs. Resch. 2—Same vs. same. 3—Same vs. same. 8—Nolan vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 13—Mitchell vs. Clary. 21—Belknap Machine Addressing and Mailing Company vs. Racine. 25—Ellsberg vs. Marks. 30—Miller vs. Citron. 34—Nadorman vs. Schriefer. 37—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Leonard. 44—Carey vs. Reilley. 46—McKenna vs. Broderick. 47—Kastinsky vs. Subin. 48—Manne vs. Siegel-Cooper Company.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term — Part I.— Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Stein Casket Company vs. Farrell. 2—Poole vs. Poole. 3—Matter of Oakley Street. 4—Smith vs. Collis. 5—Decker vs. Loog. 6—Bieterieim vs. Powers. 7—Matter of Higgins. 8—Lavelle vs. Johnston. 9—Rudomsky vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—Goldschmidt vs. New York Steam Company. 11—Reilly vs. Kerr. 12—Matter of Dudensing. 13—Koeppen vs. Koeppen. 14—Bernheimer vs. Mathesius & Brosemer. 15—Home Bank vs. J. B. Brewster & Co. 16—Fifth National Bank vs. same. 17—National Broadway Bank vs. same. 18—Ford vs. Davidson. 19—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 20—Matter of fifth semi-annual account of Central Trust Company. 21—Kupfer vs. Buss. 22—Matter of Snyder. 23—Scotch Presbyterian Church vs. Rosenthal. 24—Matter of King. 25—Worden vs. Miller. 26—Israel vs. White. 27—Wheeler vs. Wheeler. 28—Dworsky vs. Goodman. 29—Wallace vs. Wallace. 30—Andrews vs. Bock. 31—Botjer vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings. 32—Camp vs. Miller. 33—Thompson vs. Shelton. 34—Home Rochester Brewing Company vs. Callan. 35—MacDonough vs. Hayman. 36—Dodge vs. Schell. 37—Dorncully vs. Holland. 38—Lulck vs. McCone. 39—Stuart vs. Wheeler. 40—Matter of Electric Light Company vs. Sire. 41—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 42—Masten vs. Tamsen. 43—Syern vs. Parley. 44—Driscoll vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 45—Fisher vs. Rogers. 46—Smith vs. Ruggiero.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Brown, 2—Burke, 3—Carpenter. 4—Collett. 5—Crockett. 6—Commercial Loan and Trust Company. 7—Finkbeimer. 8—Gallup. 9—Kane. 10—Pine. 11—Schmidt. 12—Smith. 13—United States Trust Company. 14—United Trust Company. 15—Wing Hing Lung & Co. 16—Wheeler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.—4493—Joseph vs. Joseph. 4350—Goodrich vs. Goodrich. 4030—Sanders vs. Sanders.

KILLED IN A MOONSHINE FEUD.

Helifeld Dead and Cawan Mortally Wounded in Kentucky.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., May 25.—The Helifelds and Cawans, rival moonshine factions, plying their business in the Ponvilles Ridge Mountain, Hancock County, Tenn., met at a "singing" at Coal Branch schoolhouse yesterday.

A fight ensued, which lasted for an hour. Several hundred shots were fired, and James Helifeld was killed and "Tom" Cawan was mortally wounded. The Ponvilles Ridge Mountains are inhabited almost entirely by moonshiners and no arrests are ever made for lawlessness.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York, in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St., cor. 4th Ave., June 29, July 1, 2, 3. The terms of admission fees, expenses, and privileges in any or all Departments of the University may be learned from DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS which may be had on application to the Corresponding Secretary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.
CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION

and other women who wish to take the Harvard Examinations in New York, will be examined under the supervision of the New York Local Committee, provided they give written notice of their intention to the Secretary of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., by JUNE 10. For further information, apply to the Secretary of the Local Committee, Mrs. H. A. Davis, 170 W. 77th St., New York.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of Edward L. Whitaker; was at Melrose, Mass., September, 1880. Address SAMUEL HOLOWAY, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Excellent table. Large, well-furnished rooms. SPECIAL LOW TERMS FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Elegant second floor; also suite on parlor floor, with private bath; will separate; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45TH ST., 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms to let; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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DRESSMAKER.—By first-class Protestant dressmaker for Summer; take care of children and sew; home more object than wages. S. Lemon, 353 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced French dressmaker, cutter, fitter; good seamstress; speaks several languages; go to country. Antoinette, Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

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Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 840 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; experienced seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; never sea-sick; no objection to traveling; best city reference. French, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS. — Can do dressmaking and all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with other work; best references. Present employer's, 981 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; will assist with light chamberwork; best references. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

MAID.—By competent French maid; obliging and good seamstress; seven years' references. Therese, Box 251 Time Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find situation for a competent maid and seamstress. 22 West 17th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country. A. C., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. M. C., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress; by day, week, or month; city country; seashore preferred. Employer, 325 West 77th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 781 6th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in a private family; assist other work; personal reference. 426 3d Av., second flight.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call at present employer's, 128 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a strictly first-class laundress; best personal reference. 18 East 38th St.

Nurses.

NURSE GIRL or LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a French girl; competent to take care of an infant, or young child, or as lady's maid. Call, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, from 10 to 1 and from 4 to 6, at present employer's, 11 East 12th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to an infant in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; will travel; best reference from present employer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 18 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse for infant or young child in American family; best reference. Call, for two days, former employer's, 15 West 49th St.

NURSE or MAID.—Lady wishes to find situation for competent woman to wait on elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with other duties. 790 Lexington Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a French girl as nurse; help with housework; good references; personal if required. A., care of Roussel, 315 West 25th St., rear.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; city or country; good reference. 307 East 37th St., ring second bell.

NURSE and GOVERNESS.—By French Parisian nurse and governess to grown children; good reference. Moline, Box 251 Time Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl, speaking German, for children or chamberwork; personal city reference; city or country. 158 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German girl, over 30, to take care of growing children; best references. 305 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By trained nurse to care for infant or invalid; terms moderate; excellent references. No cards; call two days at 141 Madison Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, BUTLER, COACHMAN, and Cook.—A young lady going to Europe wishes to secure positions for her parlormaid, English butler, coachman, and cook, all of whom she can highly recommend. 33 West 17th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As seamstress and chambermaid, or maid to elderly lady; good reference. Moore, 428 West 48th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a competent seamstress; no objections to the country. 24 East 40th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady closing her house would like a place for a Protestant girl, who has been her laundress and chambermaid, but who would prefer being waitress and chambermaid, which position she filled previously. Apply at present employer's, 62 West 87th St., on Thursday.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; will be disengaged June 1; thoroughly understands her business; present employer; personal reference. Call for two days at 30 West 58th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—As thoroughly competent waitress or chambermaid; best city references. Call after 11 A. M., 13 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; excellent personal reference. 716 Madison Av., former employer.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress for city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 38 West 10th St.

Miscellaneous.

AN EDUCATED LADY, EXPERIENCED IN the care of a household and the management of servants, a good letter writer, and accustomed to keep accounts, desires a position of trust in an institution in the vicinity of New York; the best references will be given. B. B., Box 210 Times Office.

AS ASSISTANT MATRON, ATTENDANT, ON elderly lady or charge of linen room by refined Englishwoman, with exceptional references; country preferred. Miss Moody, 125 East 16th St.

HAIRDRESSER.—Experienced, about to leave for Narragansett Pier, would like a few customers by the week; best references; terms, $2; trial gratis. French Wave, Box 15, 264 8th Av.

SKIRT HAND.—By young girl as skirt hand with dressmaker; permanent position in preference to high wages. A. L., 117 East 22d St.

UP-STAIRS or HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework or up-stairs work; good references. 525 West 50th St.; Mackle's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended, experienced butler; intelligent, tall, and of neat appearance; excellent references as to character and capability from place where he lived several years, and others. Trustworthy, Box 842 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman who has the best of city references; is competent; thoroughly honest; willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, 172 West 72d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class city and Washington references; leaving through family going to Europe. Maskill, 247 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; excellent references. Call at late employer's, 685 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler and valet with small, quiet family; three years' experience; satisfactory references. X. Y., 35 10th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent and strictly sober Swede as butler; best city references. C., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In private family; good waiter; capable willing. Present employer's, 24 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; two years' personal references; eighteen months' previous. A. H., 143 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; highly recommended; good references. A. H., 418 5th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class chef for private family; will be disengaged June 1. L. Scherping, Tanglewood, Tuxedo Park.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; age, 30; thoroughly understands his business; 8 years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. James Mason's stable, 77th St., Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—In private family; five and ten years' references; former employer can be seen. F. P., 4 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; in country; first-class reference. J. B., 126 West 17th St.

BUTLER.—Lady leaving town wishes situation for first-class butler; single. Present employer's, 2 East 15th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young Swede; thoroughly understands business; stylish driver; first-class reference. Carlson, 147 East 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Age, 30; single; experienced with care of fine horses, carriages, harness, lawn, garden; can milk; is sober, obliging, honest; good references. A. Schwarz, 15 Bank St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man as coachman; country preferred; understands thoroughly the care of horses and harness. Potter, 156 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, capable, trustworthy man; nine years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. H. Q., 349 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Age, 30; single; understands his business; careful driver; cure lawn, garden; can milk; good references. Tony S., Box 210 Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By single gardener and florist; twenty-nine; private place; has run such for ten years satisfactorily; greenhouses; can do first-class work. Geo. Hubner, General City Delivery.

GARDENER.—Single; German; experienced in all greenhouses and garden work; best references from the last gentleman's place. Gardener, care Schmidt, 236 East 14th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Age, 18; experienced with care of fine horses, carriages; careful driver; sober, obliging; good references. Schwartz, 15 Bank St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness; good recommendation. 122 West 54th St. P. B.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By second man; willing to be useful; thoroughly understands silver, waiting, clothes, &c.; personal references. Howard, 90 8th Av.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young man; well recommended; 5 feet 8 height, 5 feet 8 inches. Robert, Box 190 Times.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Irishman; has first-class reference. H. Mc., 467 4th Av., store.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—English; middle-aged; understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful. R. S., Box 158 Times Office.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By young man as waiter and useful man; first-class reference; can see last employer. 210 East 65th St.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—By a young man of experience; can furnish highest references. C. M. S., Box 100 Times Office.

COMPANION or VALET.—To gentleman or lady, by traveling man; can speak five languages; best city references. B. F. A., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD IS VERY ANXIOUS to secure a position for his footman, whom he will highly recommend. Call or address Henry, 15 East 60th St.

OFFICE BOY or COLLECTOR.—By young man living with parents, as office boy, collector, or make himself generally useful, with lawyer, broker, or in real estate office; moderate wages; unexceptionable references. Arnold, 120 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. 1. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,823 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Address for illustrated descriptive booklet, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor, Room 890, Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
OPENS JUNE 19.....1,200 FEET ELEVATION
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address Pawling, New York.
Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Long Island.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER
TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
30 miles from New York: OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, N. Y., (Room 47,) Wednesdays.

MANHANSET.
HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I. N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1895.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

AT FAR ROCKAWAY.—In private Jewish family limited few can secure first-class board and accommodation; highest reference given. S. J., 530 6th Av.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors.

ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, Windsor Hotel, New York City, or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, for season of 1897.
For all information call or address
W. H. PARKE,
115 Broadway, (Room 21,) 1 to 4 P. M.

Saratoga Springs.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Season of 1897.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, JULY, and SEPT.
For rates and other particulars, apply to
GAGE & PERRY.

NEW JERSEY.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ESSEX.
Situated directly on the beach,
SPRING LAKE, NEW JERSEY.
Will open May 29th. Desirable furnished cottage for rent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MT. POCONO, PA.
"THE WISCASSET."
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE
Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th.
Special Rates for July and the Season.
Bathing. Yachting. Wheeling. Polo. Tennis.
Sea Food a specialty.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Mg'r., Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BATH CO., VA.
ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS.
For circulars and information, write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

EXCURSIONS.

New York Central
HALF FARE
DECORATION DAY
EXCURSION
To Niagara Falls.

Excursion tickets at half fare, good on trains leaving Grand Central Station at 6:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M., and 9:15 P. M. Saturday, May 29th, and will be good to return from Niagara Falls on or before Monday, May 31st. Not good on Limited Trains.

Arrangements have also been made with the leading hotels for reduced rates for the holders of these excursion tickets.

Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New York Central.

NIAGARA FALLS
DECORATION DAY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE
ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going on evening trains Saturday, May 29; good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before May 31, 1897.

Trains leave West 23d St. 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 7:30 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

DECORATION DAY AT NIAGARA.
Special THREE-DAY excursion, leaving New York Saturday evening, May 29.
By Erie Railroad **14.50** By New York Central **15.75**
including hotel accommodation at CATARACT HOUSE, transfers, trip on the Maid of the Mist, &c. Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT,
NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE
BY DAY LINE STEAMER ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St. ..9:00 "
Return by steamer NEW YORK, due in New-York 5:30, and Brooklyn 6:20 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, dated May 7, 1897, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, on May 26th, 1897, at 12 M., all his right, title, and interest in certain judgments, promissory notes, checks, drafts, claims for overdrafts and other instruments, and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., or at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 707.—New York, May 10, 1897.
FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks...Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1
New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks...Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do ..Hotel Columbia, opens Decoration Day
Atlantic City.....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl., ap.,$3.50; ep,$1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I.....The Edgemere
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island.The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (BathSt.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Hartford, Conn...Allyn House. a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland, ep.$1 up. ap.$3 up
Leeds, Eng.The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (3 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel { De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do { Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do { Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro His
Middleton Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
Narrag'n't Pier, R.I. The Rockingham, ap, $5 up
do .....The Massasoit, opens June 1
New Bright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St..) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Htl., ap., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, opens Je. 15
Sea Bright, N. J..Sea Bright Inn, opens June 1
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap, $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p, $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, ep., $1.50; ap., $3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
do Atlantic House, opens June 15
do Plimpton Hotel, opens June 1st
do Dixon House; electric cars to beach
do .....Larkin House, opens June 1
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Day Light.
The Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" will commence their regular trips to Albany and intermediate landings, on FRIDAY, MAY 28.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., West 22d St. 9:00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 8:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, May 31st, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 23 E. R., week days, 2 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, New Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 5 P. M., connecting with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, May 29,	2 PM	Lucania, July 3,	8 AM
Lucania, June 5,	8:30 AM	Etruria, July 10,	1 PM
Etruria, June 12,	1 PM	*Campania, July 17,	8 AM
*Campania, June 17,	9 AM	Aurania, July 24,	noon
Umbria, June 26,	1 P. M.		

EXTRA SAILING.
Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
Aurania, June 22, noon
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 20th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, May 26,	Noon	Britannic, June 23,	Noon
Majestic, June 2,	Noon	Majestic, June 30,	Noon
Germanic, June 9,	Noon	Germanic, July 7,	Noon
Teutonic, June 16,	Noon	Teutonic, July 14,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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BOOTH-TUCKER TESTIFIED

Said There Were No Drums Beaten nor Vulgar Noises at the All Night Prayer Service.

BRIGADIER WANTED TO SING

She Was a Ready Witness and Disconcerted the Prosecuting Attorney—Salvationist Also on Hand to Play to the Jury—A Spectacular Session of Court.

Frederick de la Tour Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, faced Judge Newburger and a jury in Part II. of the General Sessions in his own behalf yesterday, and declared the mode of worship at his headquarters on the night of April 13 was not disorderly, and that his meetings were not a nuisance. His story was substantiated by his wife, Emma Moss Booth-Tucker, a detail of soldiers, and a number of lay friends of the Army.

The court scene from the resumption of the trial at 10:30 in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it adjourned for the day, was picturesque. The bright uniforms of the soldiers and "Salvation lassies" that thronged the corridors of the building, the dun color of the band costumes, and the blue and gold of the court attendants gave an air that was almost theatrical.

"What will you do on Fourteenth Street if the commander is sent to jail?" was asked of a group during recess.

"God bless you!" came the answer, "he wouldn't be the first of us to go to jail for worshipping the way we believe right, and I am sure he would go cheerfully." And another added, "any of us will go in his place if they will let us."

Not one word could be heard from any of the soldiers against Phineas Smith and his neighbors in Thirteenth Street, in the rear of the Army headquarters, who testified on Monday that nights are made uncomfortable by the noise of the worshippers.

The court room was filled all day and not one-tenth of the people who applied for entrance were admitted. As soon as Judge Newburger opened court former Mayor A. Oakey Hall made the opening speech for the defense.

"There is a distinction," he argued, "between public and private nuisances. A public nuisance affects the community in general and not individual persons."

Then he said there can be no crime where there is no evil intent, and there can be no such intent inferred in this case. He claimed that the Salvation Army had adopted the precise form of worship practiced under the old Mosaic rule, and to sustain the claim he read a number of passages from the Old Testament.

Defendant on the Stand.

Commander Booth-Tucker was the first witness. He is thin and above medium height, with a mass of wavy, bushy hair. He talks with the accent of an educated Englishman, and was cool under examination. He wore the uniform of the Salvation Army.

He told of his official connection with the Salvation Army. "I want it understood," he said, "that I alone am fully responsible for all that occurred at the headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street." Further on, in answer to Mr. Hall's questions, he testified that there was no brass band used in the service on the night of April 13-14 after midnight. It was used simply to start the service, and after that there were addresses and singing until 4:30 A. M.

The assertion that the baptism of his child was coupled with the announcement that the child was a "heavenly babe," he said, was, to the best of his knowledge, untrue. "The child was dedicated to the service of the Lord," he said, "but there was no assertion that it was a 'heavenly babe.'"

Songs of the Army.

Mr. Hall called the witness's attention to the songs of the army which had been called vulgar. The commander described them, and then the attorney wanted to introduce them in evidence. Assistant District Attorney Welch objected, and Judge Newburger sustained him. Then Commander Booth-Tucker gave way to his wife, Eva Moss Booth-Tucker, daughter of Gen. Booth, the head of the army. Her testimony was merely corroborative of her husband's, and she was kept on the stand for only a short time.

Brig. Alice Lewis was next on the stand, and in point of interest she was the "star witness" of the day. She said she was present at the meeting of April 13.

"Did you hear any vulgar songs?" asked Mr. Hall.

Wanted to Sing to the Jury.

"Oh, no; they were quite the contrary. I have them with me here," she said, "and if the Judge will permit, I will sing them to the jury."

Judge Newburger looked startled, and the District Attorney objected.

"I am afraid I shall have to sustain the objection," announced the Judge. "But I am sure the gentlemen would like to hear you sing them some time."

The Brigadier looked disappointed.

"Do you consider yourself a competent judge of music?" asked Mr. Hall.

"I was educated for the operatic stage," was the answer, "and think I received a thorough musical training. If the 'horrible noises' testified to yesterday were made, I am certain I would have heard them."

Assistant District Attorney Welch cross-examined in a very low voice.

"Was there any yelling?" he asked. The witness smiled at him and answered:

"Oh, no, Sir; we do not permit yelling."

"Was there shouting?"

"Yes, some may call it shouting. You see, we used that beautiful expression 'Hallelujah!' You know"—here she smiled and assumed a confidential air—"it means 'praise the Lord.' Some persons may think it means praise to the devil, but you know differently."

In answer to another question she answered: "When the consciousness that Christ had saved them came to the penitents it is natural they gave expression to their happiness—just as you would do if you were saved." Mr. Welch here gave it up.

Adjt. Charles Anderson is the bandmaster at headquarters, and was one of the witnesses. The Adjutant said the band did not play at the late meeting. He asked the court to hear the band play. "The band is here," he announced, "and will play." But the band didn't play.

Character of the Services.

Charles P. Fagnani, instructor in Hebrew, Sanscrit, and Arabic at the Union Theological Seminary, testified as to the character of the Salvation Army services. He said that, instead of being noisy and vulgar, they were "essentially devotional." To the same effect was the testimony of Warner Van Norden, President of the Bank of North America; Charlotte Simpson, who is an auxiliary member of the army, "and not ashamed of it," and Mrs. Mary Leech.

Joseph John Stinson, who said he was on duty at the barracks as "custodian of the bass drum," said no one played that drum after 11 o'clock on the night of April 13. That closed the testimony for the defense.

In rebuttal Mr. Welch called Mrs. Julia Mead, who described the noises that came from the barracks. He soon lost control of the witness, for she started in and talked on her own accord. "We are not fighting the Salvation Army for their mode of worship," she said; "it is their unearthly noises. We can't sleep at any hour. Children rush about the building. We hear drums and—" And she talked for five minutes straight away. When she had finished Mr. Hall arose, and, with a courtly bow, said: "Madam, I will answer your speech when I address the jury."

Both sides will sum up this morning.

Bids for Indian Supplies Closed.

The bids to furnish supplies to Indians were closed at the Indian Office, 77 and 79 Wooster Street, yesterday. Two hundred and thirty-seven bidders had sent in their prices and samples of beans, coffee, sugar, tea, rice, and school books. Bids were also taken for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, groceries, crockery, and lamps.

The Indian Commissioners will begin this morning to examine the goods and will post the awards as fast as they are made. It will take about two weeks to complete the work, and it is probable that between twenty-five and thirty contracts will be entered into by the Government.

BARKING DOGS A NUISANCE.

The Board of Health Decides a Case that Divided Harlem Neighbors into Hostile Factions.

The Board of Health yesterday decided a Harlem dog case, which has been pending nearly a year, and which seems to have divided a neighborhood in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street into opposing factions.

Charles Mierisch, who keeps a grocery store at 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, also kept three dogs, classified by him two as ratters and one as half Newfoundland. They were intended to catch rats and bite burglars, but according to the complaint, devoted their time to the cultivation of their voices, the half Newfoundland doing a monotonous bass, while the two ratters took a staccato system of mezzo soprano.

The complainants were John W. Lyon, an undertaker, and Charles H. Phillips, both of No. 69. They complained in August, 1896, and papers have been accumulating, Inspectors have been reporting, neighbors have been making affidavits, and the dogs have been, it is alleged, barking ever since.

A new complication appeared in April in the shape of a baby in the Lyons family. Mr. Lyons stated that Mrs. Lyons and the baby were both kept awake by Mierisch's dogs, and that the baby has been, in consequence, crying steadily through all the six weeks of its life.

Mr. Mierisch, while not reflecting on the baby's general character, hinted that there are reasons for lachrymose and vocal demonstrations by infants aside from dogs, and that he could not see how it could be assumed that it was his dogs that disturbed the Lyons family, while the baby was admitted to be in active vocal operation.

Ten or twelve witnesses, including Fire Battalion Chief Short, who lives at 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made affidavit that they never hear the dogs, but other witnesses swear they have heard them. The affirmative testimony prevailed, and Mr. Mierisch was ordered to remove his dogs and have them make music elsewhere.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETS.

President McCord Discusses Railroad Discrimination and the Bowling Green Custom House Site.

At the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday President Henry D. McCord made an address reviewing the past year and presenting the report of the Board of Managers for 1896-7. Of the general business situation he said that taking all circumstances into account there did not appear to be just reason for complaint.

Mr. McCord treated the subjects which have been considered as of the highest importance—railroad discrimination and the Custom House site—at length. Of railroad discrimination he said:

"The special committee appointed to have this matter in charge failing by negotiation with the Joint Traffic Association to secure the removal of the unjust discrimination, retained Messrs. Baldwin & Blackmar and John D. Kernan to present the case before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Hearings were held in the Exchange building in the month of March, and during the present month in Philadelphia. Our case has been ably presented. The facts showing the injustice of this discrimination having been clearly proved we now look for relief from the decision, which will shortly be forthcoming."

He referred to the agitation for a new Custom House, which he predicted would be erected at a time not far distant, and he said that if the efforts of the Exchange officers availed it would be situated on the Bowling Green site.

The report of Treasurer Edward C. Rice showed:

Gross income for the year ending April 30, 1897	$308,877.12
Gross expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1897	245,338.27
Net profit	$63,538.85

The election of officers for 1897-8 takes place June 7. The members of the Exchange will try to induce President McCord to accept a third term.

QUITS BURGLARY INSURANCE.

The United States Casualty Company Finds that Branch of Its Business Unprofitable.

The burglary insurance department of the United States Casualty Company has been discontinued for the present. This action, it was said yesterday at the offices of the company, will not affect the relations of Thomas Byrnes, ex-Superintendent of Police, with the company. Although he originally had special charge of the burglary insurance department, he is now a Director of the company.

The discontinuance of burglary insurance by the United States Casualty Company, according to the statement of an officer of the company, has been under consideration for several months. The business has not proved profitable so far. The losses have not been excessive, although they were greater than was anticipated.

This action, coming almost on the heels of the decision of the New England Burglary Insurance Company to quit business in Chicago, owing to "outrageous" losses in that city, was regarded yesterday by insurance men as evidence that burglary insurance is a costly undertaking.

INDICTED AS GAMBLERS.

Pushing Case Against Members of the Open Board of Brokers.

The first indictments resulting from the recent crusade against stock brokers for running bucket shops were made by the Grand Jury yesterday. The men indicted are members of the Open Board of Brokers, with offices at 46 Broad Street: Charles H. Garland, manager, Hotel Vendome; Edward F. Hibard, 179 6 Clarkson Street, Brooklyn; William F. Hubbell, 439 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and Louis J. Ludwig. They were indicted under the section of the Penal Code known as the gambling act. The complainant in the case is Charles P. Weitlang of 310 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He was there on April 6 of this year he gave Garland $10 to invest for him in wheat. Weitlang says that he lost a large sum of money in the place afterward.

All the defendants were released on bail by Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Court. They will be in the Court of General Sessions to-day to plead.

IN MR. HAVEMEYER'S MEMORY.

Religious Services in Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburg.

Religious services in memory of Theodore A. Havemeyer were conducted yesterday in Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg. Regent Sylvester Malone, the venerable rector of the church, was a lifelong friend of Mr. Havemeyer. In the throng that filled the church were numbers of the employes of the sugar refinery. A special musical service was provided by the regular choir.

The Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents of New York, was the celebrant of the mass; the Rev. Sylvester Malone and the Rev. E. J. Hopkins assisted as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The Rev. J. O'Brien was master of ceremonies. Father Malone preached the funeral discourse and was particularly eloquent.

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.

There is apprehension on the part of the stockholders of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company that the regular quarterly dividend payable June 1 may be passed. The matter is now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors. It was learned yesterday from Thomas McIntyre, one of the Directors, that there has been a controversy between two factions, but he refused to discuss the details, except to say that the dividend might be passed. He did not know, he added, when the Finance Committee would next meet. He said that the company had earned the dividend, and there was plenty of money in sight.

Democratic Union at Work.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Union met last night at 617 Fifth Avenue and organized the sub-committees. There was an informal discussion on the advisability of calling a public meeting to consider the platform announced by the union, and, although it was decided to hold such a meeting, no time or place for it was fixed.

The two best Medicines for Consumption are Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT AND ALTERATIVE. They absorb the granules of disease and heal the lungs.—Adv.

AN INNOVATION BY FRIENDS

Men and Women of the Society Held Business Sessions Jointly at the Yearly Meeting.

REPORT ON WORK FOR REFORM

Efforts in Behalf of Prisoners, Indians, and Colored Children in the South Discussed—A Little Debate on Vivisection—Military Drill in Schools Opposed.

As an innovation on early Quaker customs, the men and women of the Society of Friends held joint business sessions yesterday in the fourth day of their yearly meeting, at Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place. For generations since the time of William Penn, the men Friends transacted their business apart from the session held by the women Friends to consider the same items of business. Communication between the two meetings was by messengers. If the women finished an item of business first and reached a decision thereon, two of their number entered the men's assembly, and marching side by side to the "facing seats," the raised tier in the front of a Friends' meeting house, were received by the clerk, and their decision was promptly agreed to. Because of the large amount of business to come before this year's meeting this practice was abandoned.

At yesterday's session the report of the Philanthropic Committee was read by the clerk. It included the reports of sub-committees on temperance, prison reform, education of colored children in the South, on purity, and the care of Indians. Under the report on prison reform the success of the society, after appealing to the Legislature and various Police Justices in securing the appointment of several police matrons for a number of police stations in New York and Brooklyn, was mentioned.

A feature of the results attained in the work for the Indians has been the appointment of a matron on one of the reservations to teach the Indian women the feminine arts of civilization. For the colored children of the South much was accomplished. The New York Yearly Meeting of Friends has been interested in the Schofield School at Aitken, S. C., and the Laing School in the same State, and over $800 was sent last year, besides a large amount of clothing and books.

Other topics launched upon were mission work among women and children, tobacco, gambling, lotteries, and kindred vices, demoralizing publications, and capital punishment.

After these reports had been read a mild stir was caused by a discussion of vivisection which had not been looked for. Any Friend in a meeting of the society may speak on any matter desired, and will receive courteous attention, whatever the sentiment of the meeting in regard to the question may be. So Mary Leggitt Emory of Irvington-on-the-Hudson was respectfully heard when she spoke against vivisection and asked the meeting to take a stand against it. When she sat down Dr. Charles McDowell of the Ophthalmic Hospital of New York, without making allowance for the usual period of placid meditation to elapse, said he was, and for twenty years had been, a vivisectionist. He then defended the practice in the interest of science, saying that much of the advance in surgery had been due to its application.

Opinion at the conclusion of Dr. McDowell's words seemed about equally divided, and as the Friends undertake no measure, unless with "unity of spirit" or when the meeting is almost unanimous, the matter was allowed to drop. The Consumers' League, whose "White List" of stores where employes are rightly treated was posted on the Friends' bulletin board, was recommended at the morning session.

In the afternoon the report of the Education Committee and that of the First Day (Sunday) School Association were read. The Friends' College, at Swarthmore, Penn., and the Chappaqua Mountain Institute come under the consideration of the Education Committee. It was announced that of the appropriation of $500, $435 had been expended, besides several times that amount raised by private contribution, for the support of students. The Representative Committee, which acts for the yearly meeting when it is not in session, reported that it had sent a memorial to Congress rejoicing over the formulation of the arbitration treaty.

Among the "voices" expressed after these reports were presented, one Friend spoke, deploring the introduction of military drill into the public schools, and gave as an instance the appearance of cadets in the Grant Day parade, where he considered a spirit was shown at variance with that which the Friends would inculcate. Another Friend expressed a voice that the plain language, using "thee" and "thou," should be again employed. It is the language of Scripture, it is grammatical, and it is the language of love and endearment," he said.

In the evening a joint public session was held to consider an address on "Prison Reform."

A STAMP CLERK ARRESTED.

Confessed Embezzling $142—Investigating Heagen's Statement.

Charls E. Green, a retail stamp clerk in the General Post Office, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors Morris and Jacobs, on the charge of embezzling $142.

Since the discovery of the shortage in the accounts of Stamp Clerk Peter J. Heagen on Saturday, Auditor Jardine has been making an examination of the accounts of the stamp sellers. Yesterday was Green's turn to be investigated, but he did not know it until the examiners made their appearance. The sum of $142 was found to be unaccounted for, and Green confessed that he had appropriated the money to his own use, and asked that twenty-four hours be given him in which to make the amount good. He was taken before Commissioner Shields and held in $1,000.

Green lives in Brooklyn, and has been a clerk in the Post Office for twenty-three years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His accounts were examined on May 6 and found correct.

The Post Office authorities are still investigating the statements made by Heagen, with the result that one clerk has been suspended pending inquiry into charges of carelessness made against him.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Society Formed of Its Members Will Give a Dinner To-morrow.

The Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps will commemorate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the first assault on Port Hudson by a dinner at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. It is hoped that many old comrades will be present to revive the memories of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, of the Teche and Atchafalaya, of the Red River and Cedar Creek.

The Executive Committee is sparing no effort to make this occasion one to be remembered. That no one may be deterred by the expense, the committee has arranged for a dinner at $3 a plate. Invitations have been sent to many distinguished officers. Thomas B. Odell of 65 Wall Street, Secretary of the committe, asks that comrades who served in the Nineteenth Army Corps be notified of the dinner.

Little Boy Instantly Killed.

Frank Miller, five years old, who lived with his parents at 27 Powers Street, Williamsburg, was run over and killed yesterday. His uncle, who lives in Ainslie Street, near Lorimer Street, was driving past the boy's home, and Frank, who was on the sidewalk, asked for a ride. The uncle consented. When his uncle dismounted and entered his own house the boy remained on the wagon. The horses started on their own account, and the boy in his fright tried to get down, and in his haste missed his footing. He fell directly in front of a wheel, which passed over his head, killing him instantly.

Capt. Reed's Case with the Jury.

Capt. Edward W. Reed of the ship T. F. Oakes, charged in the United States District Court with failing to supply proper food for his crew on a recent voyage of the vessel from Hongkong to this port, took the stand yesterday in his own defense. The case went to the jury at 5:40 o'clock. After that body had been out an hour Judge Brown sent instructions that they should bring in a sealed verdict. Capt. Reed was paroled in the custody of his attorneys.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRUST MONEYS IN STOCK SPECULATIONS.—Alfred De Cordova & Co., stock brokers, opened an account in October, 1881, with Robert P. Noah, trustee, and accepted a check for $5,000 signed "Robert P. Noah, trustee," drawn upon a bank with which he had an account under that title. Against this margin the brokers purchased and carried for Noah certain stock, which was sold a week afterward at a profit, and the proceeds credited to the account. About the same time other stock was purchased for Noah, which was subsequently sold at a loss, and the balance in Noah's favor was wiped out. The money which was thus used was received by Noah in his capacity as temporary administrator of an estate. Stella Marshall, as sole executrix of the same estate, brought an action in the Supreme Court against De Cordova & Co. to recover the amount thus converted, and Justice Beekman, at Special Term yesterday, gave judgment in her favor. The Court says that the use of the word "trustee" in the title of the bank account put the defendants on inquiry with respect to the existence and the terms of the alleged trust, and nothing but fruitless inquiry, made in good faith by them, in directions which might have disclosed the existence and the nature of the trust, could protect them. The testimony of Noah, on the trial, was that he told one of the defendants that the account was a trust account, and that he was not the principal in the matter. Mr. De Cordova testified that he discovered the account after it was opened, and that Noah, in reply to inquiry, said the money was his own; that he wanted to make some trades, and that he wanted to enter it as trustee only upon the ground that it could not then "be touched by little indebtednesses he had around." The result of the conversation was, Mr. De Cordova said, that the preceding account was closed upon the books, and a new account was opened under the name of Robert P. Noah. Justice Beekman thinks this transaction was purely formal, Noah being at the time indebted to the firm in more than the amount of cash to his credit. Mr. De Cordova's inquiry with respect to the trust, the Court says, was insufficient to relieve the defendants from responsibility. He should have made inquiry at the bank, where additional information might have been obtained which would have led to the discovery of the trust character of the money.

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LIABILITY OF SURETIES.—Jacob Kraemer became surety in 1890 upon the bond of Frederick Frey as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, "Order Der Herrmans Sohne," that he would turn over moneys which might come into his possession or under his control. Mr. Frey was elected for one year, but continued in office until May 15, 1894, having been afterward elected from year to year. In a suit by the lodge against the executors of Kraemer to recover moneys lost from Frey's defalcation, Justice Giegerich, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave judgment for the defendant, holding that the bond was not a continuing security for the period Frey actually continued in office, but only covered the year for which he was first elected. Justice Giegerich holds the law to be that where an officer of a private corporation gives a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, unlimited as to time, such bond is only for the term for which the officer had been elected at the time it was given, and that the sureties thereon are not liable for any breach of the condition happening after the expiration of the term; although the officer may be continued in office under the same or a new appointment, or election, unless the bond has been renewed.

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ESTATE IN REMAINDER.—John J. Van Nostrand, by his will, gave his residuary estate to trustees, to apply the income "to the use of my children during their natural lives, and after their decease to their children, the part the deceased parent would be entitled to under the laws of the State of New York." The testator was survived by three children and a grandson, (the child of a son who died during the testator's lifetime,) who were his only heirs-at-law. The Second Appellate Division, in an action by Frances S. Van Nostrand and another against Sarah M. Marvin and others, for partition of real property included in the residuary estate, has modified the judgment below, holding, by Justice Bradley, that in the event of a child dying without children the share of the estate, to the income of which such child was entitled for life vested in the heirs of the testator as of the time of the testator's death.

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STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Frederick J. Syme and Columbus H. Allen, who were partners in New Orleans, gave their copartnership notes in payment of rental of a plantation which they leased from Eliza Kenner. At the end of two years the firm of Allen & Syme failed, and the creditors took possession of the property on the leased premises. Immediately after, Syme came to New York, where Mrs. Kenner brought a suit against him, which suit upon her death was continued by M. Temple Taylor, as executor. The point was raised that the note sued upon was outlawed by the five years' limitation of the Louisiana statute, and that, under Section 390 of the code, where a debt has been barred by the laws of the residence of the debtor, a non-resident cannot avail himself of the courts of this State for the purpose of enforcing such debt. The Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Van Brunt giving the opinion, has affirmed judgment for the plaintiff, holding that, as defendant, at the time he left Louisiana, had not acquired the protection of the statute of limitations of that State, he was not entitled to its protection here under the provisions of the code. The lease for which the note was given provided that if the lessees should be deprived of the use of the leased premises by or through any causes beyond their control, or any fortuitous event, they should be allowed a reduction or diminution of their rent, pro tanto, and defendants claimed that the fact of their failure brought them within that provision. The court holds that if they had not contracted the debts which they were unable to pay, they would not have failed, and that this provision did not mean causes set in motion by the acts of the tenants, which had gone beyond their control.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—In a suit brought by Charles Wehle and others, as executors, against the United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New York, to recover upon an accident policy issued by defendant upon the life of Henry Wehle, a lawyer who was accidentally drowned while bathing at Rockaway Beach in September, 1898, the defenses interposed were that the death had been caused by disease, and was therefore within the exceptions of the policy, and that a condition precedent had not been complied with, in that an examination of the body of the deceased had been refused. It appeared on the trial that immediate notice of the death had been given the company. The body was interred five days after the death, when the Coroner had finished his investigation. Ten days afterward, a demand in writing was made by the company's medical officer for permission to examine the body of deceased and ascertain the cause of death. One of the executors replied that they were not required by law either to refuse or grant the permission asked for. The trial Judge directed a verdict for the defendant. The General Term of the late Superior Court sustained plaintiff's exceptions and ordered a new trial. The Court of Appeals, on defendant's appeal, has now ordered judgment absolute for plaintiff. The court holds, per curiam, that the decision at Circuit turned upon whether plaintiffs had shown themselves entitled to recover the insurance by reason of the death of their testator within the operation of the policy, which provided for a liability in the event of death resulting from bodily injuries, through external, violent, and accidental means. They were entitled, therefore, to have the jury say whether deceased died from the action of the water, in which case, as that would be a death from external violence, within the meaning of the policy, they would be entitled to a verdict. The court held that the provision authorizing an examination of the body of the insured should have been availed of immediately upon the receipt of the notice of the death, which was conceded to have been immediately given, and that the delay in the demand for an examination of the body was, as a matter of law, so unreasonable, in the absence of any facts or circumstances excluding it, as to deprive the defendant of any defense to the action upon that ground.

Costa Rican Commissioners Here.

Among the passengers on the Atlas Line steamship Adirondack, which arrived yesterday, were Mauro Fernandez, former Minister of Finance of Costa Rica and Señors Hernandes and Canton. They are the three Commissioners of Costa Rica sent to attend the business conference of South and Central American countries, to be held in Philadelphia in June.

CLUBS AND THE LIQUOR TAX

Incorporation Held Not Essential Under the New Law to Entitle Them to Take Out Certificates.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT'S VIEW

No Distinction Between Chartered and Unchartered Associations if Organized in Good Faith—Little Danger of Wealthy Clubs Suffering from Thirst.

The question whether several legitimate but unincorporated clubs of this city will be permitted, under the new Raines law amendments, to dispense liquors to their members, continues to agitate the club members and excise and police officials as well. Newspapers of the new journalism type are also worried lest the members of the Metropolitan, Union, and other unincorporated clubs may suffer from thirst between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, while notorious resorts of the "Tenderloin," by virtue of their charters, obtained from defunct incorporated clubs, continue to dispense liquors during restricted hours right under the noses of the police and the excise agents.

The legitimate clubs have not been hasty about securing liquor-tax certificates. This delay—so far as the unincorporated were concerned—was due largely to uncertainty as to the meaning of the new law. The general interpretation of the law has been that none but incorporated clubs, with certificates of incorporation properly filed with the Secretary of State, could avail themselves of the provision of the law permitting clubs to sell liquor between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The sections of the Raines law applying to clubs treat of "corporations and associations organized in good faith." Under the head of "definitions"—Section 2—it is stated that "the term 'association' includes any combination of two or more persons not incorporated nor constituting a copartnership."

Sub-division 2 of Section 31 of the law provides "that a corporation or association organized in good faith under Chapter 559 of the Laws of 1895, or under any law which prior to May 4, 1896, provided for the organization of societies or clubs for social, recreative, or similar purposes, and which corporation or association was actually lawfully organized, and, if a corporation, its certificate of incorporation duly filed, prior to March 23, 1896, and which at such date trafficked in or distributed liquors among the members thereof, is excepted from the provisions of Clauses 'a,' 'b,' 'c,' and 'd' of this section."

The clauses "a" and "b" refer to the hours between 1 and 5 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and week days. Clause "c" refers to election days, and clause "d" refers to the 200 yards' limit around fair and exhibition grounds in cities of less than 150,000 inhabitants.

While the section of the law quoted is considered ambiguous by some clubmen who are interested in it, there are others who argue that its meaning is very distinct, viz., that all legitimate clubs, whether incorporated or not, have the right to take out liquor-tax certificates allowing them to sell liquor at all times.

Franklin Bartlett, Secretary of the Union Club, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the new law could not restrict the Union Club from dispensing liquors to its members any time, day or night, provided it secured a club liquor-tax certificate.

"This law," he said, "states clearly that corporations or associations organized in good faith may take out yearly liquor-tax certificates. It does not say that associations must be incorporated and hold a charter from the State in order to dispense liquor. A voluntary association, such as the Union or Metropolitan Club, has just as much right to dispense liquor to its members under the law as an incorporated club. I don't know whether the Union Club has secured a liquor-tax certificate or not, but I think it has.

"This law does not make any distinction between the incorporated and unincorporated clubs, and it will not in the least interfere with the comfort of the members of the legitimate unincorporated clubs."

There has been some talk as to how the University Club would fare under the new law in its new home, which is to be constructed at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The new clubhouse will be within 200 feet of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The law prohibits trafficking in liquor in a building on the same street or avenue within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse. But it is provided that the prohibition shall not apply to a place which, on March 23, 1896, was in process of construction, by a corporation or association which trafficks in liquors solely with the members thereof, nor to a place within such limit to which a corporation or association trafficking in liquors solely with the members thereof at such date may remove."

DIED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.

Mrs. Katharine Peltier Stricken with Apoplexy While Choosing a Burial Plot for a Brother.

Mrs. Katharine Peltier of 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street died from apoplexy yesterday afternoon in the office of her lawyer, A. R. Lightfoot, on the sixth floor of the Manhattan Bank Building, 40 Wall Street.

Mrs. Peltier, whose husband is a decorator in Harlem, called on Mr. Lightfoot shortly after noon. She appeared to be in her usual health. Her brother, Joseph Young, died in this city six months ago, leaving her a valuable estate, and appointing her executrix of his will. His body has been in a vault in Greenwood Cemetery since the funeral, and Mrs. Peltier lately decided to purchase a burial plot. She had several plots in view, and it was to select one that she called on Mr. Lightfoot.

The lawyer and his client talked over the details of the purchase for about half an hour, and had about completed the arrangements, when Mrs. Peltier placed her hand to her right temple and exclaimed:

"I have such a queer pain here. I wonder what can be the matter. I never had anything like it before."

Then her head fell forward on her breast, and, with a moan, she slid from the chair to the floor, unconscious.

Mr. Lightfoot hurried into an adjoining office and called Mrs. McDonald, a typewriter.

"A woman has been taken ill in my office," he said. "Come and see if you can't do something for her."

Mrs. McDonald accompanied Mr. Lightfoot to his office, where they lifted Mrs. Peltier upon a lounge and tried to revive her. Dr. Maisch of 137 Broadway was summoned, but he could do nothing to aid her, and she died half an hour after she was attacked.

Dr. Maisch informed the Coroner's office, and Dr. O'Hanlon gave it as his opinion that death was due to apoplexy. He issued a permit for the removal of the body. Mr. Lightfoot sent word to Mr. Peltier of his wife's death. Mrs. Peltier was forty years old and had no children.

MRS. AUGUSTA KEMP'S WILL.

Bequests Are Made to Several Charitable Institutions.

The will of Augusta Kemp was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not given. Arthur T. Kemp, her son; her brother, Henry Tryon, and her son-in-law, Stephen Tyng, Jr., are appointed as executors.

To the Teachers College the testator bequeaths $10,000, to the General Convention of New Jerusalem in the United States for the maintenance of the National Church, Washington, $10,000, and to the Babies' Hospital, New York School of Applied Design for Women, $5,000 each.

Mrs. Kemp directs that her share of her late husband's estate be divided equally among her four surviving children. The residue of the estate is to go to the kindergarten department of the Teachers College.

Report in Favor of Mrs. Byrne.

The report of Frederick H. Kellogg as referee, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, recommends that Mrs. Alfa Byrne be granted a decree of divorce from her husband, Charles A. Byrne, the dramatist and playwright. It is recommended that Mrs. Byrne have custody of her daughter Olga, and alimony of $30 a week.

The cheap tailor says "I make to order."

We don't make to order, but make to fit; give cloth and work that the cheap tailor, with his limited trade, can't possibly give.

You see a cheap ready-made suit; it looks well, but what do you know about it?

No risk here "your money back if you want it" says so.

Clothes as good as we know how to make; prices as low as we dare to make.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Hygeia Club Soda
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These products are made with
Hygeia Distilled Water
as a basis, and are not only absolutely pure and reliable, but are also superior in flavor to all others offered to the public.
HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER COMPANY,
349-351-353 West 12th St., New York.

TWO BROTHERS REUNITED.

Drifted Apart After the War and One of Them Long Regarded as Dead.

Two brothers, lost to each other for more than thirty years, were reunited last Saturday night under peculiar circumstances. Samuel Frazer, one of the crew of the ship T. F. Oakes, and the principal witness against Capt. Reed, who is on trial in the United States District Court for alleged illtreatment of his crew during a recent voyage from Hongkong to this port, has been detained for several weeks in Ludlow Street Jail. An older brother, who had long mourned him as dead, found him there.

The sailor's brother is Frederick W. Frazer, an auctioneer and notary of 555 Ninth Avenue. He is sixty-one years old and his brother is fifty-four. They were born in this city on Tenth Avenue, and later moved with their mother and sister to Huntington, L. I. Both sons went to the war in 1861. Frederick chose the New York volunteer infantry, while Samuel joined the navy. They returned home in 1865, but the love of the sea had mastered the younger brother, and he left this port soon afterward on a sailing vessel. Frederick drifted back to the scenes of his recent battles in the South, and since then the brothers had never met. The mother died in the early seventies, and the sister, Martha, married a farmer, E. M. Lyons, and is now living in comfortable circumstances in Sullivan County. Samuel Frazer has been to all parts of the world in sailing vessels, occasionally writing to his sister. Their correspondence ceased years ago, however. Frederick later returned to New York and established himself in business. Some days ago, in glancing over the newspaper accounts of the trial of Capt. Reed, he noticed the name of his brother among the witnesses. Hardly expecting any satisfactory results, he determined to investigate the supposed coincidence of names. Not knowing that his brother was in Ludlow Street Jail, he began a tour of the sailors' boarding houses. A sailor finally directed him to the jail, and he reached there late Saturday night.

Samuel Frazer was brought into the Warden's office and the older brother, addressing the weather-beaten man, said:

"I think you are the Sam Frazer I used to know."

"Mebbe I am," replied the puzzled sailor. "Did you have a sister named Martha?" continued Frederick.

"Aye,"

"Did you have a brother Frederick?"

"Yes, Sir, I did."

"What did you call him at home?"

"We always called him Bill, from his middle name of William."

"Well, I'm Bill."

"Well, I'll be—" The sentence was never finished. The two brothers embraced and wept. Then they talked over old times and measured by the recounting of incidents the flight of thirty-two years.

NOT TO CONSOLIDATE.

A Statement by the President of the New York Surety Company.

Marshall S. Driggs, President of the New York Surety Company, authorized yesterday a denial of the report that his company proposes to consolidate with the National Surety Company. He refused to confirm or deny the report that the company may go into voluntary liquidation, but makes this statement:

"The Trustees of the New York Surety Company, if they go into the National Surety Company, will do so as private individuals, and not as officers of the first-named corporation. There will be no consolidation of corporate interests between the two companies."

The New York Surety Company was originally incorporated as the Legal Surety Company, but relinquished that title because it infringed on the name of another organization with similar aims and objects. The Surety Company has had a goodly share of public attention by reason of the attitude of Frederic F. Nugent, its organizer and one of its Vice Presidents. Mr. Nugent's resignation was demanded several months ago, but it has not been tendered. Mr. Nugent declares the company owes him something like $10,000, and through counsel has begun a vigorous fight against the company.

FOUND BY ELECTRICAL PROBE.

Bullet Located in a Bellevue Patient's Brain and Successfully Removed.

Henry Sarstedt of 541 East Thirteenth Street was taken to the Bellevue Hospital on Monday with a .22 calibre bullet imbedded in his brain. The missile was extracted by Prof. Stewart, visiting surgeon of the third medical staff, by means of the new electrical probe. Such was the success of the operation that yesterday afternoon there was every reason to suppose that the patient would recover.

The electrical probe is the invention of Dr. J. H. Girdner of 31 West Thirty-eighth Street, and was first used at the Bellevue Hospital about a year and a half ago. Since then it has been made use of several times, but only once before with genuine success. The apparatus consists of a dry battery, to which are attached some fine wires. The charged probe is sent through the wound until it reaches the bullet. At the moment the two come in contact a small electric bell attached to a metallic cap on the operator's head goes off. Thus the missile is located. It took an hour and a half to perform the operation on Sarstedt.

$30,000 Cabled to India.

Another remittance of $30,000 from The Christian Herald relief fund was cabled to India yesterday by Dr. Louis Klopsch. This is the third remittance forwarded since the fund was opened. This latest sum goes to relieve the distress in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Lucknow